The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 163.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—There were two cases of sunstroke in Omaha yesterday. Thermometer 105.

—The Arkansas Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday. Gen. Grandison D. Royston was elected President.

—Passengers from west of Omaha report the country between Laramie and Cheyenne covered with grasshoppers, who were moving east.

—Supplies from the United States Government will render further contributions for the relief of the overflowed sufferers in Mississippi unnecessary.

—The loss of the Erie Company by the fire at Weehawken can be replaced for from $150,000 to $175,000. The insurance is $102,000, distributed among ten companies.

—The Panama Railroad Company have ordered $500,000 worth of steel rails, to be shipped to Panama with the object of replacing the present iron rails as fast as they are worn out.

—The steamship Novada, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday last from New York, was in collision with an iceberg during a fog, and received some damage. A portion of the iceberg became detached and fell on her forecastle.

—Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., was shot and instantly killed by her son, aged nine years, last Monday evening. They were in an auction room in Roxbury, where the boy found an old pistol, and in playing with it, it was discharged.

—During the launching of a large schooner, at Port Jefferson, Long Island, on Tuesday, four persons were killed by falling timber as the vessel went off, three dangerously injured, and a number received severe bruises. The conduct of the men in charge of the launch is severely censured.

—Mrs. Smith, the wife of P. H. Smith, a farmer living ten miles east of Kansas City, Mo., while laboring under temporary insanity, gave doses of strychnine to her daughter, six years old, and a baby of four months, and then took a large quantity herself. The mother and baby died, but the daughter will recover.

—A meeting of the first and second mortgage bondholders of the Iowa Central Railroad was held in New York on Monday, H. Dwight Williams presiding. The committee appointed on the 9th instant furnished their report, which was to the effect, the road was in a hopeless state of insolvency. A foreclosure was recommended as the best medium of winding up its affairs.

—A dispatch from Reno, Nev., gives the following particulars of a fight with robbers at that place on Tuesday afternoon: Elliott, proprietor of the Capitol Hotel, noticed four suspicious characters near his house, and arranged with Deputy Sheriff Hulton that he would go out, pretend to be drunk, and draw them into a trap. The men tried to rob him. Elliott drew a pistol, and a fight ensued. He was wounded in the head, but shot one of his assailants through the body and leg and captured another. The other two Hulton followed, shot one through the body and captured another.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Savages Raiding in New Mexico.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Cimarron, New Mexico, under date of the 8th inst., says:

The wave of the Indian war in the southwest has reached our usually quiet town. On last Sunday hostile Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, made a dash on Maloches' ranche on the Vennejo river, twelve miles from Cimarron, killed the herder and drove off about twenty-two head of horses. They made an attack on the same day on two ranches on Crow Creek and the Canadian river, killing two other herders. They moved off in the direction of the Dry Cimarron river, and we have just now learned from the messengers on Barlow & Sanderson's mail coach that they made an attack on the ranches and the herding ground along that stream. They seem to have had everything their own way, killing the people and driving off the live stock at their pleasure. Sixteen are reported to have been killed on Dry Cimarron river, making our loss in the county nineteen. One Indian is known to have been wounded on the Vannejo. They have probably sustained no additional loss. They are reported to be still in the Dry Cimarron, and if this report be true, we fear that none of our people in that part of the country have escaped death, unless they had heard of the approach of the Indians in time to flee to the woods or mountains. The fact that no one has come in from the settlements along the Dry Cimarron river since last Saturday is ominous. Our county (Colfax) is in the northeast corner of New Mexico. Cimarron, the county seat, is west of the central part of the county. The Dry Cimarron flows through the northeast part of the county, and is incorrectly marked on Cimarron river on the maps published in the Eastern States. The Cimarron river is the stream on which the town of Cimarron is situated. The present appearances indicate a large number of Indians on the warpath.

(Signed), F. J. TOLBY,
Pastor M. E. Church at Cimarron.

A Two Hours' Fight.

DENISSON, TEXAS, July 14.—News reached here that on the 11th inst. Indians raided the ranche of G. B. Loving, fifteen miles from Fort Jacksboro, and after a two hours' fight, killed the herder and drove off a number of horses.

A Train Attacked—Several Men Burned to Death.

GALVESTON, July 14.—The *News'* San Antonio special advices from Fort Sill of the 8th state that on the 4th, near Skeleton Creek, a train of forty wagons was attacked by Cheyennes and Kiowas and burnt, together with several men belonging to the train; also that eleven of three hundred warriors, Cheyennes and Comanches, who recently attacked a settlement at Adobe Walls, on the Canadian river, near Antelope Hills, were killed and many wounded.

John Mitchell on Home Rule in Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 14.—John Mitcheil, an exile, who sailed to-day for Ireland to engage in the politics of the country, says that no good man can come to Ireland from the British Parliament, and that Ireland can never be prosperous or happy until she has complete control of her own destinies, and the connection with England entirely severed. In regard to the present home rule movement he thinks it does not represent the real hopes and aspirations of the people, that it is a sickly and nerveless effort to patch up the nation's quarrel in a complete and satisfactory manner, and he considers the whole movement a mere milk and water kind of national effort. He will not place himself in antagonism with the home rule movement, but he intends to demonstrate to England and the world that there is something stronger and more determined in Ireland than home rule. He has a firm conviction that England will never grant self-government to Ireland until forced to do so, and that all her delusive concessions to Ireland have been wrung from her by force or fear of it. He will seek the suffrage of the people on the broad principle of Ireland's right to complete independence. He has a belief that the British Government will not arrest him, but should they do so he is prepared to take the consequences.

UNIONTOWN.

Sparing Uncle Jake—the Harvest Over—Fayette Springs—Politics and Candidates.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, July 14, 1874.

I have withheld my pen for some time, waiting for "Uncle Jake" to spit out all his venom, and not wishing to excite his *bile* these hot days so near the "Dog-days," as it might perhaps give him the nightmare and in the end kill him, which would be a great loss to us all, as he is the only one who keeps our spirits up by throwing dirt at us, although it is dirty dirt that sticks so tight to his fingers (he clutches it so very hard) that it never reaches us.

THE HARVEST.

Wheat harvest is over and we have a most splendid crop throughout the country; oats are very short and will be hard to harvest; corn is a good color and since our heavy rains gives promise of an extra crop; meadows are almost as short as the oats.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

are coming into town by the bucketsful and are sold the former at 30 cents per gallon and the latter at from 50 to 80 cents per gallon.

THE SHOW.

To-morrow will be show day with us and bring all the people to town and the turn-out is generally good. A part of the show, a lioness and three cubs, came two weeks since and have been a source of attraction to many.

POLITICS AND CANDIDATES.

Politics are quiet in our party at this time, as our County Convention is still nearly two months ahead. We have only eleven candidates for the nomination for Sheriff and four for Assembly. I sincerely hope that our convention will not this year, as last, nominate any candidate who has not been regularly announced.

It certainly puts life in the party to have the candidates announce themselves as though they meant busines and expected to work after the nomination as well as before.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

Our mountains are alive as usual at this season. The Fayette Springs Hotel, celebrated all over the Union for its medicinal waters, has been opened under the superintendence of Capt. Calvin Springer and Major J. B. Gardner, whose well known reputations are that they allow their guests to want for nothing that can be procured for them.

AN OPINION WANTED.

"Uncle Jake," please now do just for once give us your opinion on that subject instead of letting loose your bilingsgate, which is too monotonous. "Q."

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

The Attempted Assassination of Bismarck.

A Priest Arrested as Accessory

FLOODS IN INDIA.

GERMANY.

Bismarck.

KISSENGEN, July 14.—Prince Bismarck appeared at the public gardens last evening, and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently musical societies and a great crowd of people serenaded Bismarck upon his return to his residence. In response to the demands of the crowd the Chancellor appeared and made an address. After expressing his thanks for the demonstration, he said an attempt on his life was not aimed at his person, but at the cause he represented. In conclusion he proposed three cheers for the German empire and the allied German Princes. The people responded with repeated cheers. It is reported that Kullman had professed that he intended to assassinate the Prince, and had used expressions implicating others. A priest named Turst has been arrested at Schweinfurt under the belief that he was accessory to the shooting. He came from Kissengen yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A private dispatch received in this city concerning the attempted assassination of Bismarck, says: "Prince Bismarck, after starting for a drive, was greeting a small assembly of persons, when he was shot at by Edward Kullman, of Madgeburg. The bullet wounded him in the hand at the moment he was touching his hat. The assassin was arrested. Bismarck drove through the town amid acclamations and then had an interview with the assassin in jail. The result is not known. I have just met him on his return. He was stern but greeted me pleasantly. On the assassin a poem was found laudatory of the Pope."

KISSINGEN, July 14.—The King of Wurtemburg and the Italian Government have telegraphed their congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his escape from assassination. The Prince, in his speech at the public gardens last night, referring to the peril in which his life had been placed, asked: "Why should I not be ready to die for the unity and freedom of the fatherland like so many of my fellow citizens during the late war?"

GREAT BRITAIN.

Orangemen's Celebration in Ireland.

LONDON, July 14.—The 12th of July having fallen on Sunday, the usual demonstration by the Orangemen of Ireland in honor of the day did not take place until yesterday. The celebrations generally consisted of street parades, and afterwards meetings, at which speeches were made denouncing "Home Rule" and "Ultramontanism." There were no disturbances except at Lurgan, where a collision occurred between the processionists and a portion of the populace, during which several persons were badly hurt.

A Libel Suit.

LONDON, July 14.—Edward Welby Purgin, the architect, was tried at the Old Bailey to-day for libel against John Rogers. Herbert Gladstone, a son of ex-Premier, was a witness for the defence. The attorney for Pugin, in summing up, admitted that his client wrote the letters complained of, but said "They were written by an excitable man, who made an incoherent, rambling statement, not intending to be libellous." The Jury, after being out ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A Case of Hydrophobia

at Brighton occasions considerable excitement at that place.

After the Gamblers.

LONDON, July 14.—The Newmarket magistrates have granted a summons against Mr. Chapin as steward of the Jockey Club for permitting betting on the Newmarket race course. It is rumored that the Duke of Richmond will receive a similar summons.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS July 14.—The Assembly to-day rejected the proposal which was supported by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, to increase the salt tax. The majority against the Government was 106. M. Rouher attempted to speak during the debate, but was hooted down by the Left.

Investigating the Bonapartist Propaganda.

Further investigations into the doings of the Bonapartist propaganda have resulted in compromising M. Haegliues. The Imperialists are beginning to feel uneasy as the investigation progresses. The Minister of Justice has not commenced legal proceedings against the implicated parties, expecting additional discoveries.

SPAIN.

Relief for Puycerda.

MADRID, July 14.—A force of Republican troops are marching to the relief of Puycerda.

Removal of Army Headquarters.

LONDON, July 14.—Dispatches from Spain report that Gen. Za[illegible]alla has removed his headquarters from Tafalla to Logourne. Gen. Morlonese is also retiring towards the river Ebra.

Sickness

is prevalent among the national troops.

It is anticipated that active operations will be postponed three weeks.

Carlist Army in Biscay.

The main body of the Carlist army has entered Biscay, and threatens to stop the navigation of the river Nervion.

Cuenca Attacked by Carlists.

MADRID, July 14.—The Carlists have opened the attack on Cuenca, eighty-four miles southeast of this city. The garrison is making a vigorous defence. Reinforcements have been forwarded there by rail.

CANADA.

Ferry Boat Sunk.

TORONTO, July 14.—The ferry steamer Bequet, which plied between this city and the Island, sank at her pier last night. Foul play is suspected.

A Missing Yacht.

The yacht Foam, of thirteen tons burden, left Toronto on Saturday evening with eight persons on board for a trip to Niagara, and has not since been heard from.

INDIA.

Floods—The Crops.

CALCUTTA, July 14.—There are disastrous accounts from the Puernah district. The rain-fall there has been excessive and the country is under water. The river Ganges is unusually high. The rain-fall around Calcutta has thus far been scanty, which causes apprehensions of a failure of the crops in this vicinity. Advices from the Bombay Presidency are more cheerful. The fall of rain there has been abundant and the crops are in an excellent condition.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 15, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally clear and decidedly warm weather will prevail during the day, with south or west winds and slowly falling barometer.

The upper Ohio river will fall slowly during Wednesday.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 79; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 87; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 83; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 81; Keokuk, clear, thermometer 85; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 84; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 85; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 78; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 84; Omaha, Nebraska, fair, thermometer 85; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 78; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 73; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 83; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 71, Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 70; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 81; La Crosse, heavy rain, thermometer 76.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in the First and Third Pennsylvania Districts—A. C. Harmer Declared the Republican Nominee in the Fifth District.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The Democrats today, in the First Congressional District, nominated Gen. M. McCandless, and in the Third District Samuel J. Randall.

The Republican City Committee has considered the difficulty in the Fifth Congressional District, and resolved that Leonard Myers having refused to comply with the rules of the Republican party, he cannot be considered a candidate, and that A. C. Harmer is the duly nominated Republican candidate.

$20,000 FOR A BOY.

A Kidnapping Sensation in Philadelphia.

A Little Four Year Old Abducted—A Ransom Asked for his Return—A Deep Laid Scheme—The Kidnappers Baffle the Detectives—How the Case is Managed.

On July 1, as two little boys were playing in Washington lane at Germantown, two men approached them in a carriage and invited them out to ride. No one saw the children and the men was near at the time. For several days previous these same two men had approached the boys in different ways, and having, during these conversations, given them candies, toys, &c., the little ones expected them before they arrived on the day mentioned above, and so readily consented to get into the carriage. After having driven for some distance the oldest one of the two little ones was asked to get out of the carriage and buy a few packages of firecrackers. Boylike, he most willingly complied. No sooner had he disappeared in the store than the two men lashed the horse and made away with the little four-year old, whose name is

Charlie Brewster Ross,

and who has never since been seen by those who knew him.

The father, after searching everywhere in the neighborhood, came to the police office, where upon his arrival your correspondent learned the above. The police, under the direction of Capt. Heins, made the most scrutinizing search everywhere. They continued their operations unceasingly day and night, and were determined to leave no stone unturned that would restore the lost one and punish its persecutors. All in vain. They labored to no purpose for three days and three nights. There was no clew. After this the following advertisement appeared in all the newspapers:—

"$300 reward will be paid to the person returning to No. 8 Sixth street, A SMALL BOY, four years old, having long, curly, flaxen hair, hazel eyes, clear, light skin and round face; dressed in a brown linen suit with short skirt, broad brimmed straw hat and laced shoes. The child was lost from Germantown on Wednesday afternoon (1st inst.), between four and five o'clock."

This advertisement, too, met with no response, and on Monday, July 6, another was inserted in the *Public Ledger*. The next morning, in the "personal column" of the same journal, appeared the following:—

"Ross.—We be ready to negotiate."

On the same day the father, Mr. Ross, received an anonymous letter through the post-office, in which it was stated that little Charlie would be returned for $20,000. It also went on to say that the boy was in good hands; that the treatment given him was careful; that it had cost the parties a great deal of money to get him, and that they could not think of returning him for less than $20,000.

The father returned the following answer through the *Ledger* personals:

"Ross will come to terms to the extent of his ability.

Another anonymous letter at once was received by Mr. Ross, stating that the parties who held the child would not part with him for a smaller sum than the one already named. Now, mark how a father's love rises supreme above everything! He had not in his possession the amount necessary to regain his dear one; but he answered the villains through the personals thus:

Ross is willing; have not got it; am doing my best to raise it.

Thus the matter stands. Detectives have watched the *Ledger* building and the post-office day and night, but so carefully do the kidnappers work that no clew whatever seems to have been obtained to their identity or their whereabouts. The child has now been absent twelve days, and it is doubtful whether, during this time, any of the members of the household to which it belonged have had an hour of unbroken rest.

The Circumstances of the Case

are somewhat remarkable throughout. For five days previous to July 1st—the day upon which the child was stolen—these same men were seen around the neighborhood, and each day approached the two children and conversed with them. It is presumed that they would have made off with the youngest, little Charlie Ross, several days before the first inst., but at each time there chanced to be some one passing along the lane. During a conversation with the father I learned him if he had any enemies who owned him a grudge, and who would be likely to take revenge in such a rare way. The father replied that he was unaware that there was any one in the world who entertained any bitterness against him. The name of the father is Mr. Christian K. Ross, of the firm of Ross, Shott & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers on Market street. The house was unfortunate during the panic, and hence Mr. Ross is unable to pay at once the sum demanded by the kidnappers. It is hoped that he will not be obliged to do so, but that it will be the kidnappers who will be obliged to pay the penalty worthy of their inhumanity.

The Letters of the Blackmailers.

11 P. M.—Since writing the above your correspondent has gained a more direct idea of the nature of the letters which the kidnappers have sent to the disconsolate father. More fiendish, cruel or inhuman epistles human hand never penned. One of them reads similar to this:

"We know you are not worth a million, but we are aware that you have rich friends of whom you can borrow. If you love money better than your child its blood be on your own head.

Another letter reads to this effect:

Any attempt to ascertain the child's hiding place will result in its entire annihilation. We will "turn the child up" on our own terms.

Meaning that in case the money is not forthcoming they will kill the infant.

No one can read the letters without feeling his blood boil. Four letters in all have been received, and each of them is cool and cruel.

"We know our business," says one of the letters, "and we are going to fight it out."

The latest news in regard to the affair was the publication of a "personal" by the father, in which he stated he had procured the necessary amount. The [illegible] however had not been produced.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Reservoir Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A Springfield dispatch, giving an account of the bursting of the reservoirs in Massachusetts on Sunday, says the discovery of the leak was made by Deacon Harry Meacham, an old gentleman who has been one of the law makers of that State, but whose name will be remembered from this day, not as that of a Solon, but as the Coolidge Grant of Black Hollow. At four o'clock Sunday afternoon Meacham, who lives about one-quarter of a mile from the upper dam, visited it, feeling anxious lest the long-continued and heavy rains had weakened its walls. The dam appeared to him at that time, all right, but noticing that the water was rising very rapidly, he bethought him that possibly the dam of Little Goose Pond, on a small brook emptying into this reservoir, had given way, and he went up there to investigate. Coming back, after finding that all right, and again surveying the dam, he was about to turn away satisfied, when he was horrified to see

A Heavy Land Slide

on the lower slope of the dam. Knowing at once what that meant, he ran to his horse, mounted him in haste, and dashed down to Blush Hollow, carrying the alarm of the coming waters. The warning was swift enough, giving not quite ten minutes for the escape of men, women and children to the hillside, situated as in Skinnerville, but further off. At the end of about ten minutes the flumes gave way and

A Wall of Water

sixty feet wide, covered by a cap of snowy foam, rushed through it with a roar and descended the main street with more than the force of an Alpine avalanche. The terrified people happily, through the forethought of Deacon Meacham, stood on the hillside in safety and watched the progress of the destroying wave in terror and apprehension. Leaving the main street, it branched eastward and rolled down in the rear of houses and barns in Blush Hollow, an old village, repeating the ravages described at the time of the Mill River disaster. The houses went down like ten-pins, trees were torn up by their roots and carried along by the wave, and even the surface of the earth was torn and furrowed as though with a mammoth plow. For half an hour the flood maintained its mighty force. At 4:30 P. M. it reached the lower dam. This influx broke the second dam, whose waters poured forth to add to the power of the wave.

Reaching Chester,

the waters carried away one wooden bridge, in the centre of the village, more or less damaged the foundations, dams and stock of several manufacturing establishments, and quite ruined many of the fields and gardens below this village. The chief damage to the flood, outside of that to the railroad, was the carrying away of the bridge at Rollingbrood, and then it gradually lost its force and power of mischief. The entire damage of the flood is roughly placed at $550,000, and the estimate is a moderate one, including the persons who were thrown out of employment and the enforced idleness of the place.

BEAVER FALLS.

The Drinking Club Case—Heavy Rains—Damage.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, July 13, 1874.

The case referred to last week in regard to drinking clubs was decided by Justice McCreary on Saturday evening. The parties are held over for court, where the legality of renting rooms and keeping and drinking whisky as a joint stock company will be tested. Mr. McCreary has done himself credit for the calm and impartial treatment of both sides of the question.

We have had an exceedingly fine rain. The ground is in a fine condition for growing.

The creek near the depot carried away the abutments and a large "package" of earth on the evening of the terrible rain, and dug under a house near by and did other damage in our neighborhood.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CHICAGO!

The Queen City of the Lakes Aflame!

A Sweeping Tornado of Fire.

The Terrible Result of a Slight Explosion.

A Large Part of the Busy City in Ruins.

Squares of Public Buildings and Private Residences Reduced to Ashes.

Thousands of Men, Women and Children Rendered Homeless Wanderers.

Sad Loss of Life Added to the Great Destruction of Property.

A Ten Hours' Fight with a Devastating Conflagration.

The Flames Under Control at Last.

Full Details of the Second Fiery Calamity to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A fire started about 4:30 P. M. in a small frame house near Fourth avenue and Polk street. It was at first blown southward by a stiff breeze, but the wind soon shifted, and by sunset the breeze blew a gale from the south, sending the fire to the central part of the city.

Burning up the Homes of Thousands of People.

At the above corner the fire department commenced the process of blowing up buildings with gun powder, but the buildings experimented with were small wooden affairs, and would only have the effect of making a quicker blaze of them, the wind blowing as it does very fresh from about south southwest. The fire is now on the verge of the fire line of our big fire at Harrison street. The west side of Wabash avenue is now in a full blaze, which takes many a stately building in its course which offered a haven of refuge in the winter of 1871. The fire is just in the rear of the First Baptist church, and should that go down, the fire will have

A Clear Sweep

to the northward and eastward, and the Exposition building will in all likelihood be the final prey of the fire, and as that is immediately on the lake shore, there will be nothing further for the fire to feed upon provided we have the good fortune to not have a change of wind.

A Dense, Black Pall of Smoke

is hanging over the expected course of the fire, dropping its advance messengers of cinders on the roofs of buildings, although private citizens are doing their utmost to do all that is in their power trying to prevent the fire getting a hold upon their homes. Yet the effort is as futile as for a child to make an attempt. The

Roar of the Advancing Furnace

has the sound of our old calamity. Nothing short of its final plunge into Lake Michigan will quench it. Our streets within a mile of the conflagration are crowded with teams of every description, loaded to their utmost capacity with household goods, although store keepers who are so fortunate as to secure a team are endeavoring to save their most valuable stock. Whenever a vacant space north of the fire can be found [illegible] at once filled with goods of all descriptions [illegible]men, women and children are [illegible] their little all," and [illegible] doing their utmost to save [illegible] bringing it to some place of safety.

Work of the Fire

from this on will burn up as much in five minutes as it has previously in fifteen, considering the value in dollars and cents. The heat is very great, and no doubt that in addition to the pecuniary losses we will have to mourn the

Loss of Lives,

as it is next to impossible for a fire of this magnitude and fury, and burning through as closely a settled district as this has, without calling for many a human sacrifice. As the postoffice is directly in the line of the conflagration, its employes will have all they can do to save the mail matter in the building, and consequently there will be no mails leave the city this evening, and there can by no possibility be one sent before to-morrow evening should the Department be successful in saving their valuables. The principal lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company running east, running through State street, have all been burnt, some forty wires, but as the lines on Canal street are out of all possible danger there will be no interruption of telegraphic communication.

The fire has burnt over so far about half a mile in length and some four blocks in width, and although the explosion of gunpowder still is heard every little while, there is still little hopes of staying the fire short of the limits given above.

SECOND DISPATCH.

As predicted in a previous dispatch, the fire swept into and over the elegant First Baptist church on Wabash avenue, and what was this evening before sundown one of the most elegant and costly church edifices of our city, is now but a smouldering heap of ruins.

The Postoffice Burned.

As it was very evident from the course of the fire and strength of the wind that the postoffice building was in all probability doomed, General McArthur, our postmaster, made arrangements at once to remove the mails to a place of safety, and all needed teams were at once pressed into the service by him, and by eight o'clock the last loaded wagon left the building, and the floor that had been the depository of the United States mail centering here was deserted forever, for at ten minutes of eight the building first caught, and by half past eight o'clock the building was a mass of flames.

The wind by eight o'clock had almost died away, which assisted our fire department greatly in becoming master of the situation, and at the corner where the postoffice was situated, at Wabash avenue and Harrison street, the very point where our previous great fire was stopped, our firemen seemed to be inspired with

Superhuman Efforts

to prevent its spreading into the rebuilt district, and here it was that their engines were concentrated to bar its further progress. The building on the southeast corner was a large brick dwelling house, and by making a bulwark of this against the overcoming of sheets of flames, the prospects of holding this building and saving it, and thereby preventing the progress of the fire through to Michigan avenue, was quite promising. At half-past eight o'clock the northeast corner of the street occupied by our postoffice was a mass of flames. However, as a very high and heavy brick building adjoins the postoffice on the north, there is no doubt that the spread of the fire north on Wabash avenue from this point has been checked. Among the buildings destroyed on the east side of Wabash avenue was the church building formerly occupied by the congregation of Robert Laird Collier.

A Singular Coincidence.

It seems somewhat singular that this conflagration should be checked at the same place where our previous big fire was checked, and that the very building spared by the previous fire should now be one of the last to succumb this time.

The Malls

were all removed to the sub-station on the corner of West Washington and Haslett streets, between Elridge Court and Harrison street.

On the east side of Wabash avenue some dozen handsome buildings were destroyed, while on the whole of the west side of the street between these limits every building was leveled with the ground, and looking westwardly the same

Dead Level of Ruins

was presented so vividly engraved on the memory of our inhabitants in 1871. The losses entailed by this fire in the destruction and removal of goods and furniture is in all probability as great as the actual loss of buildings and property destroyed up to half past eight, for it takes but a moderate sized fire now-a-days to set Chicago people to clearing out their goods and chattels, and about every store along Wabash avenue and State street as far north as Monroe street was removing its goods, or the most valuable part thereof, to a place of safety, and the dwelling houses in the aforesaid line of the fire were not slow in following the same

Instinct of Self Preservation.

by the removal of everything portable from cellar to garret, and the destruction entailed by this speedy and hurried exodus will never figure among the losses sustained by the insurance companies. It is very probable that the fire will be stayed where it is (at 8½ o'clock). Considering the area burnt over, the

Losses to Insurance Companies

Are very light, although hundreds and hundreds of families lose their all or been rendered houseless and homeless. As the good suffer with the bad on many occasions, so in this instance the bad have suffered with the good, and probably that section of the city would not have been purified of its slums so effectually and thoroughly in the next fifty years to come, as it has this evening in the space of three hours. So on the whole Chicago has not only had another big conflagration, but

A Great Purification

as well, and will in the end be much the better for it by securing in the districts burned wider streets and substantial buildings compared with those lost.

THIRD DISPATCH.

10:30 P. M.—The fire is now on State street and Wabash avenue, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. The flames seem to be slowly giving way to the persistent efforts of the firemen, and it is hoped can be stayed before long. The St. James Hotel is the last building that has commenced burning, but as the fire department can concentrate their efforts on that particular locality indicated above, the spread of fire will be more readily checked.

The Fire Still Spreading.

Contrary to hopeful expectations at half past 8 o'clock, the fire from that time has gained upon the fire department, and in spite of all efforts by our whole fire department the fire at half past 10 o'clock had progressed northward and taken in the block on the east side of the street, which were low, wooden buildings, and Wabash avenue, north from Harrison one block and a half, taking in both sides of the street and working over along on Michigan avenue, north toward the Exposition building. The fire is at present between Van Buren and Jackson in its northward limit, and burning with great fury.

Help Coming.

At present the fire is apparently beyond the control of our fire department, and engines are on the way from Bloomington, Milwaukee, Aurora, Joliet, Elgin, Racine, Dixon and Amboy to assist, and if the wind does not increase or change there are great hopes now that the fire may be crowded into the lake as intimated at 6 o'clock in these dispatches.

Notable Buildings Destroyed.

Among the notable buildings which have been destroyed is the Gardner House, St. James Hotel, Continental Hotel and the Adelphia Theatre. The fire is within two blocks of the Palmer House, and the consternation is very great among them. The roof of that hotel is being protected by their men with water appliances of their own, and every effort will be made by the proprietors to save the building.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The southern bounds of the fire are now 475 Wabash avenue, just south of Eldridge court; 518 State street, near Harmon court, and 253 Third avenue, between Fesk court and Twelfth street. On the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue is the only point where the flames have any hold.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire originated in a paint manufacturing shop on the corner of Twelfth and Clark. Some workmen were mixing paint, and an explosion occurred, which ignited the building.

On the north the fire has broken out on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress. The Michigan Avenue Hotel is on fire. It is probable that the Exposition building and Art Gallery can be saved. On State street the fire has passed Jackson, and is within one block of the Palmer House on Wabash avenue. The Mattison House is in imminent danger.

Casualties.

One fireman has fallen through a roof and been killed by the fall. A policeman had a leg broken while attempting to rescue a boy. One engine belonging to the colored men has been burned.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

At 12:10 o'clock, the wind being westerly, the fire was confined to very near Van Buren street on the north. Gilbert & Sampson's [illegible]house on Wabash avenue, running furniture ware[illegible]ore, with a fair [illegible]ning through to Gate, was on [illegible] prospect of subduing it, and the Gardner House, before mentioned as being burned, should have been the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which is situated on the corner of Congress street. The Gardner is safe, as also some half dozen large stores on the east side of Wabash avenue south of Van Buren street. This building occupied by the Shureman & Hand Marble Co., on the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, occupied in the upper stories by the Art Gallery, is intact, although buildings to the north and south of it have succumbed to the flames. Van Buren street seems to be about

The Northerly Line of the Fire,

although some buildings were destroyed north of that, there being only the lake to the east.

The Fire Under Control.

The fire is now completely under control, and it seems impossible that there can be much further damage done.

Three men have been killed on Van Buren street by a falling wall. Three Chicago steamers were burned, the flames driving the men from their position. Much hose was destroyed. A strong patrol of police are protecting property in the vicinity of the fire, knocking thieves right and left.

The fire appears now principally confined to the Michigan Avenue Hotel, and when that is finally burned down, there will be little else but ruins to mark the course of to-day's fire.

The Loss

will not be less than $4,000,000, and certainly not over $6,000,000.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1874.

A $500 Counterfeit.

One of the ladies employed as counter in the National Bank Redemption Division of the Treasury Department to-day discovered among the notes sent for redemption one of the counterfeited five hundred dollar bills originally discovered at the Treasury Department about a year ago. It was so perfect that several of the most experienced clerks in the Treasurer's office thought it genuine, but on reference to the Engraving and Printing Division it was pronounced counterfeit.

The Sioss Case.

A gentleman from Alabama, who arrived today, reports that a fresh complication has arisen in the case of Representative Sioss. The young man he thought to be in a fair way of recovery, and if he gets out, it is regarded as certain that he will bushwhack Mr. Sioss, unless the latter succeeds in shooting him first. As the situation is described in Tuscumbia, Sioss is in more danger if his victim recovers than if he dies, and Sioss is tried for killing him.

Threatened Resignation.

Treasurer Spinner has threatened to tender his resignation in case his views regarding the sole management of the bureau under his charge are not approved by those higher in authority than himself. General Spinner's dissatisfaction grows out of a conflict of opinion between himself and other prominent officers of the Treasury with reference to the appointment of clerks in his own bureau.

Congressional Nomination in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—J. H. Platt, Jr., was renominated for Congress to-day by acclamation.

NEW YORK.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

A Thorough Investigation to be Made.

Statement by a Mutual Friend.

Tilton and His Wife Parted.

Meeting of Erie R. R. Stockholders.

A New Board of Directors Elected.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1874.

Meeting of the Erie Stockholders.

The stockholders of the Erie railway met today for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. President Watson was present and declined re-election, signifying his intention to retire from the road in consequence of ill health. Considerable regret was manifested at this step, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board regrets exceedingly the necessity of parting with their valued and estimable associate, with whom their intercourse has always been so agreeable, and for whom they had learned to entertain the most sincere friendship and respect.

Resolved, That few men could have brought to the important position Mr. Watson leaves, so much integrity and resolution to combat wrong, and expose and guard against carelessness in duty, and watchfulness against waste and extravagance, and industry, energy and conscientiousness in the administration and capacity to wield the great power of the Presidency as belonging to and have been shown by him; and that our regret in parting with him is increased by the conviction that his impaired health is unavoidable, and the result of faithfulness to the trust confided to him, which has led him to forget himself in his regard for duty and the interests of others.

Resolved, That in view of the attacks upon the interests of the Erie Company and integrity of its management, which malevolent selfishness and ingratitude have lately made, we congratulate our President that the investigation only brings out more clearly the correctness and fidelity of his management and increases and extends his reputation as an honest man, which belongs to his country, and of which he must ever be proud.

The following ticket was elected without opposition: Hugh J. Jewett, Thos. A. Scott, John King, Jr., John Taylor Johnston, M. O. Roberts, Fred. Schuchardt, W. Butler, Duncan Edwin, D. Morgan, H. Baltzer, S. L. M. Barlow, L. H. Meyer, Henry G. Stubbins, R. Suydam Grant, Lucius Robinson, John A. C. Grey, Courtland T. Parker, Herner Ramsdell.

578,900 shares of stock were voted. Resolutions were adopted approving the negotiation of the forty million loan, ratifying the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western road, approving the purchases made of stock of the Buffalo, New York & Erie railroads and of the interest in coal and in stocks of various coal companies organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, H. J. Jewett was elected President, A. R. McDough Secretary, and W. P. Spearman Treasurer.

Beecher-Tilton.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton, of Brooklyn, the friend and confident of both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, in response to the invitation of the Beecher investigating committee, appeared before the committee last evening and made the following statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear before you, at your invitation, to make a statement which I have read to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, which both deem honorable, and in the fairness and propriety of which, so far as I am concerned, they both concur. The parties in this case are personal friends of mine, in whose behalf I have endeavored to act as umpire and peacemaker for the last four years, with a conscientious regard for all the interests involved. I regret, for your sake, the responsibility imposed on me of appearing here to night. If I say anything, I must speak the truth. I do not believe that the simple curiosity of the world at large, or even of this committee, ought to be gratified through any relation by me of facts which are in my possession, necessarily in confidence, through my relations to the parties. The personal differences of which I am aware as the chosen arbitrator, have once been settled favorably between the parties, and would never have been revived except on account of recent attacks both in and out of Plymouth church, made upon the character of Theodore Tilton, to which he thought a reply necessary. If the present issue is to be settled, it must be, in my opinion, by the parties themselves, either together or separately, before your committee, each taking the responsibility of his own utterances. As I am fully conversant with the facts and evidence, I shall, as between these parties, if necessary, deem it my duty to state the truth, in order to a final settlement, and that the world may be well informed before pronouncing its judgment with reference to either. I therefore suggest to you that the parties first be heard; that if then you deem it necessary that I should appear before you, I will do so, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I hold to night, as I have always held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted, that he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he did stake, and that he

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109¾

THE Credit Mobilier case will come up before the Supreme Court at Washington, early in December next.

THE great fire across the North River from New York, which occurred the other day, was occasioned by a flash of lightning.

THE London press is creating considerable fuss anent the way people treat horses in that city, while in New York the complaint is just the reverse; it is how the Mayor treats the people.

CONGRESS omitted to repeal the civil service rules, but made no appropriation to meet the expenses incident to their enforcement. The President will, therefore, continue to execute the law, and examinations are still carried on.

THE *Post* sneers at Gen. Howard as "the Christian soldier," and occasionally at the sundry public men as "Christian Statesmen. Does it regard a profession of Christianity as a subject of public jeers, or does it claim to be infallible in its judgment in regard to who is and who is not a sincere Christian?

PRESIDENT McMAHON held a brilliant review of 60,000 troops, at Paris, on Sunday, June 28th. One feels reminded of the review held by President L. N. Bonaparte, not very far previous to his seizure of the government and re-establishment of the Empire. In France, history is remarkably prone to be repeated by somebody, even if it don't repeat itself; and there are people now living who will see the beginning of the reign of Napoleon IV.

OWING to the cutting down of appropriations, certain contemplated changes of the posts of sundry regiments of the United States army will be immediately postponed. The usual plan is to divide the bitter and the sweet of military duty as equally as possible among the several regiments, but the costiveness of Congress in the matter of appropriations will keep some at pleasant posts and others at those of a different sort.

FRANCE paid about two thousand millions of dollars on account of Napoleon's intended trip to Berlin, which was stopped so suddenly on the French side of the Rhine. She issued paper to the amount of three hundred and twenty odd millions of dollars, nearly all of which has been redeemed. France must have been ruled wisely by Napoleon, to have developed such immense wealth and to have had command of such immense resources, at the tail end of so disastrous a war.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES intimate that it is the intention of President Grant to appoint an ex-rebel General to the Russian Mission—General Longstreet and General Maxey being named in that connection. It is to be hoped that the rumor is without foundation. The people who put General Grant into the position he now occupies are hardly ready to endorse the elevation of supposed repentant ex-rebels to important trusts, when a choice can be made from the ranks of those who were true to the Government when it cost something to be loyal, and especially when those ranks contain far more capable men than any who have yet been named as likely to be nominated for the Russian Mission.

OUR telegraphic columns this morning give the terrible details of a devastating fire that has swept a large portion of Chicago out of existence. The fire, though at this writing not nearly so extensive as the great conflagration in that city, which startled the world, in 1871, is yet attended with very great loss of property, and probably, with what is far more saddening, loss of life. At this hour of writing, the report comes that the flames are still sweeping forward, and the likelihood is that everything will go down before them until the shore of Lake Michigan is reached. The scenes of '71 are being re-enacted, and Chicago is again in mourning, with her sympathies of the whole country with her.

A VERY neatly gotten up pamphlet with the imposing title, *The United States of America: its Rise, Government and Destiny Indicated by the Bible*, has been handed us for notice. Including the 2d chapter of the Book of Daniel, with which it concludes, the whole argument is compressed within forty-eight pages of letter-press. The writer advances the very singular theory that the "Mountain" in the prophecy stands for Britain, and that the "Stone" consists of the rebel colonies now forming the United States. The idea that these United States constitute that "kingdom which shall never be destroyed" but that it shall break in pieces all other kingdoms, surely is not that interpretation which Daniel was informed was sure.

AMONG the articles to be submitted to the people of Ohio in the election for the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, is one on the liquor traffic, upon which the votes will be "no license" or "for license." The temperance advocates are urging the people to vote "no license," but the Cincinnati *Gazette* has discovered that the words put upon the tickets are not expressive of the meaning ordinarily attached to them. It says that if the people vote "no license," the Legislature will be simply prevented from laying a discriminating tax on the liquor business, but will not be prevented from repealing all laws on the subject and thus leaving the traffic entirely free. On the other hand, if they vote "for license," the whole subject will be remitted to the Legislature which *may* but is not required to issue licenses. The *Gazette* favors the adoption of the so called license article, because it will leave the Legislature entirely free, and with power over the whole question, to leave the trade free by repealing the prohibitory law, to prohibit, to lay a special tax on it by what is called license, or to remit to the counties and towns the "local option," to do either of these things. The *Gazette* opposes the no license article because its only effect will be to forbid the Legislature to lay a special tax on this trade, while, if it choses, it may repeal all prohibitory laws and leave the trade absolutely free. If this interpretation of the article be correct, the Legislature is certain to have the decision of the question, however the people may vote.

THE fall and destruction of an ancient tower in Holland brought to light the existence of an iron chest full of valuable papers, which enabled Motley to enrich his several historic works with facts which had slumbered for centuries, embedded between stone walls and enclosed within a chest, the very existence of which had remained unknown. Something of a similar nature has recently occurred in Boston. While the workmen were engaged in tearing down the old Province House, which was built in 1679, and was the residence of the Royal Governors, they found a secret chamber, in which were discovered a number of valuable documents, among which was the original charter granted by William and Mary to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in 1691. The chamber was evidently built for the purpose of concealing the charter, which was supposed to have been destroyed by Governor Hutchinson, who was driven from the country by the Revolutionary patriots. The charter is in a remarkable state of preservation, and is a very important document.

KOSSUTH.

He is Pronounced a Great Fraud.

The ruling element in Austria, as remarked, is German, which numbers 10,000,000 of the 20,000,000. But there are 4,000,000 of Bohemians, as many millions of Poles and Ruthenians, besides 1,500,000 of Croats, and 1,000,000 of Italians—each race speaking a different language. In Hungary the Magyars—who are sprung from the same stock as the Turks—number 5,500,000, while the Salvonic races, called Servians, Bulgarians, Slavonians, and several others, number about 10,000,000. The Magyars constitute the aristocracy, own nearly all the land, enjoy all the special privileges, and hold all the offices in both State and Church.

The Slavonic tribes have been purposely kept in ignorance and degradation, and consequently in poverty and a condition of serfdom. The orator Kossuth, who declaimed so fervidly about liberty, throughout the United States, a quarter of a century ago, was a Magyar leader, whose political scheme or platform consisted of dismemberment of the Empire, independence of the Emperor, and domination of the Magyar aristocracy. I was carried away by the eloquent declamations, touching protestations, and pathetic appeals of this visionary demagogue, and gave him money, like other simpletons, which he squandered in supporting his dissipated, dissolute body guard of young bloods, who followed him round the country in long spurred boots, drinking costly champagne, eating tird suppers, smoking fragran. Havana cigars, and smashing hotel furniture and mirrors, and all at the expense of a sympathizing and deluded public, who shed copious tears over the wrongs and oppressions (?) of Hungary—*i. e.*, the Magyar aristocracy.

The whole thing was about the same as if the Irish landlords should revolt against Queen Victoria and undertake to set up another dynasty in the name of liberty, while not a word was uttered or an act done to better the condition of the miserable rackrent tenants who filled the soil and lived in destitution, while the landlords enjoyed the fruit of their toil and self-denial. The whole thing was the greatest imposition and fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people in the name of liberty.—*Hon. Joseph Medill, in Chicago Tribune.*

A TERRIBLE FATE.

A Young Man Buried Alive.

A horrible discovery was made at Salt Lake July 9, upon exhuming the body of a young man named William B. Lackhurst, who was buried in the cemetery on the 23d of June last. On the 20th of June Lackhurst attended a picnic there, and while there concluded to take a bath. After coming out from his bath Lackhurst went back to the picnic grounds, and, getting into a swing, began to amuse himself. All at once, while in the swing, his head dropped, his muscles relaxed, and he fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up and every effort made to revive him, but in vain. The senseless young man was placed in a carriage and driven home, where restorative agents were again employed, but to no purpose. After some hesitation the physician in attendance pronounced the young man dead, and preparations were made for his interment. The body presented a singularly life-like appearance—so much so, indeed, that the friends felt uneasy about going on with the funeral until more positive evidence that life had wholly gone had been obtained. The funeral was indeed delayed one day, but finally the physicians reaffirmed their previous conclusion that Lackhurst had died of heart disease, and the body was therefore interred June 23. But one or two friends of the family seemed haunted by the recollection of that life like face. They went about whispering their fears, and finally these haunting doubts spread through the city and led to a proposal to exhume the remains and settle the question forever. Permission was obtained from the authorities, and yesterday a number of the friends of young Lackhurst repaired to the cemetery and opened the grave. Upon lifting the coffin and removing the lid a horrible and sickening sight met the ghastly gaze. The body was turned over on its side. The skin and great pieces of flesh had been torn from the face, the hair pulled out in huge patches from the scalp, the grave clothes and coffin lining torn in shreds, and the finger nails worn down to the quick by the frantic efforts of the man to burst the cerements of his grave. The sight was the most terrible ever witnessed, and the stoutest-hearted of the party nearly fainted when the lid of the coffin was removed.

SYRUP.

Poison in the Molasses Jug.

Syrup, pure and unadulterated, has but a small sale on the Chicago market. There are two reasons for this. The first is, that the ordinary consumer would sooner be swindled by buying an adulterated article at a cheap price, than lay the flattering unction to his soul of having a pure and wholesome syrup at a fair price. The second is that the manufacture of pure syrup may almost be classed with the lost arts. The syrup that generally makes its appearance on the tables of Chicago households is simply a preparation of starch. What is supposed to be the product of the sugar cane, is nothing of the kind. There is pure syrup, as a rarity in the market, but it don't make much show on the tables of average Chicago households. In former times, syrup was nothing less than molasses, or the drippings of brown sugar. This contains about forty per cent. of cane sugar, together with some grape sugar. At the present time, most of the syrup that is manufactured is made from starch. The starch is boiled with water containing one or two per cent. of oil of vitrol. By a chemical process, the starch is thus converted into something like grape sugar. The liquid is concentrated, and the oil of vitriol, a very deleterious substance, neutralized by means of chalk. It might perhaps be more proper to say that the oil is eliminated by the action of the chalk. Syrups manufactured in this manner always contain a certain portion of sulphate of lime, or plaster, but if the manufacturer works well, the proportion of this sulphate of lime left in the syrup is small. There is always danger that the unscrupulous manufacturers will use chemicals for the purpose of giving a beautiful, clear color to his syrups. The clearness and color give the grade to the syrup, and it is, therefore, a considerable object to the unscrupulous manufacturer to resort to every means possible to give to his products the desired color.—*Chicago Times.*

A Miracle at Lourdes.

The *Weekly Register and Catholic Standard* is responsible for the following:

"Mrs. Baker, an American lady, on the 25th of May, arrived at Lourdes with her husband and sister, both of whom are Protestants. About a year before Mrs. Baker met with a serious accident, by which her spine was dislocated. She had suffered acutely, had been paralyzed during the winter, and at the time of her visit to Lourdes was quite unable to go up or down stairs. For two days after her arrival she was unable to bear a short drive from the town to the Grotto, but on the morning of the 28th she made up her mind to brave the cold and the suffering entailed by any movement. She went in a carriage to the Grotto, and was assisted down into the bath. On entering the bath her sufferings became more acute, and seemed almost beyond her power of endurance. Her sister, in the fulness of a Protestant, exclaimed, "There was no need for you to come to Lourdes to take a cold bath." But the faith of the poor lady never failed for a moment. She begged her sister to rub her limbs. Immediately an indescribable feeling of comfort took the place of her pain, and she was cured. In a few moments she hastened to the Grotto to return thanks to Our Lady the Health of the Sick. Her husband knelt beside her, joining his thanksgiving with those that arose from her heart. He has since published a letter giving an account of her former state, and declaring that she is perfectly well and able to walk as she used to do in her youth."

Important Discovery.

G. W. Lloyd, the architect, desired some fireproof brick the other day for the floor of a new barn, but when he learned the cost per thousand he determined to experiment a little with some common brick. He procured a few hundred and had them delivered on the vacant lot on Michigan avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, where they were placed in a big vat, such as sawyers use in which to heat their tar, and allowed to absorb the hot tar for four hours. In that length of time the bricks were as black as the tar itself, and soaked full of it, and when allowed to cool off it was found that their solidity had been greatly increased. A reporter of the *Free Press* yesterday struck one of the brick eight or ten hard blows before he could even break a piece off, and to strike one with a hammer is like striking a rock. Subjected to the same tests as the regular fire proof brick, the tar-soaked brick came out finely. To determine their fire-proof qualities, a number of the brick were passed into the blazing furnace, and after a severe test they came out without a flaw or a crack; in fact, they were rendered stronger and tougher for the baking, and it was almost impossible to break one. Mr. Lloyd will use the brick thus prepared for the stables, and will then, if the Council grants permission, lay enough of them at some prominent crossing to test their merits for street paving.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONE Mellen Cross, who mysteriously disappeared from a Maine lunatic asylum and on whose alleged skeleton a local Coroner held an entirely satisfactory inquest, has turned up as an eremitic resident of Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, and the provoked Coroner aforesaid observes that no one but a madman would go off and leave such a delightful place.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EVERY Republican paper in Michigan that has spoken in reference to the Governorship, is in favor of the renomination of Bagley.

THUS far there are only thirteen Democrats for Governor of Tennessee, but there are many others whose modesty keeps them in the background. The Nashville *Union and Dispatch* says "nearly all the material offering is good," which shows that the climate of Tennessee is favorable to the production of statesmen.

THE Toledo *Blade* utterly denounces and repudiates Isaac R. Sherwood, the Congressman for that district, and says in one of its bitter paragraphs: "As Mr. Sherwood is likely to be the Republican nominee for Congress this Fall, the Democracy will have the advantage of us in the matter of fitness, no matter who they nominate."

A "SLATE" which is regarded with some consideration by the Republican politicians of Massachusetts, according to the Boston *Transcript*, is the following: The Hon. Alexander H. Rice for Governor, the Hon. H. L. Dawes for United States Senator, and Gov. Talbot for Congressman in E. R. Hoar's place. The *Transcript* thinks this would be a strong ticket, if it would pull together.

A SIGNIFICANT characteristic of the third-term discussion is the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment on the negative side. There are only one or two prominent newspapers in the South which take Governor Kemper's view of the subject, and the press of the North and West—notably that part of it which has been most zealous in its support of General Grant—is almost unanimous in its opposition to the scheme.

THAT MAN is fortunate whose wife will keep a cow, and thus provide honest genuine cream for his coffee (he takes his tea in its purity if he knows what's good,) and a few pounds of pure butter for his biscuit; at least away down east in Springfield the good folks are thinking so. They sample the milk—we mean the milk cart's milk, which the little boy who visited an agricultural friend, pronounced to be decidedly inferior to cow's milk. One sample had been robbed of one half of its cream, and diluted by the addition of 25 per centum of water. A lot purchased of E. P. Davis of Chichopee (his name should be held in execration by all patrons of milk carts,) attained the worst pre eminence—showing an adulteration of twenty-five per centum of water as well as the presence of sundry foreign substances. It is but fair to say, however, that in the language of the article from which we draw our facts, "quite a number of milk peddlers are selling a pure article." For which grain of comfort we trust quite as large a number of the purchasers of milk for breakfast will be duly thankful.

CAPTURED AND SLAIN.

A Young Lady's Sad Fate.

[From the Scotia (Mo.) Beacon.]

A family consisting of a man and wife and three children passed through this city this morning, slowly wending their way northward to their old home in Ralls county. Mr. Ressler was a well-to-do farmer, who in an early day went to the State of California, and by hard work amassed what he considered a sufficiency for a good start in farming life. He returned home to Missouri, married, and settled down to regular farming life. This spring, when emigration commenced Texasward, the old fever which had taken him to California in 1851 began to rage, and although he had a good home he grew restless and concluded to try his fortune in Texas. He was looking for cheap lands, and passed through Grayson county west into Cook, and out into the western portion of Montague county. This country, though wild, and subject to frequent incursions of the nomadic tribes of Indians that infest the western border, is rather rich and full of game. Mr. Ressler pitched his camp on a little stream, near a good spring, some four or five miles from any habitation, and little dreamed of danger. On the fourth day of their stay there, the oldest daughter, a young lady of seventeen, went to the spring for a bucket of water, but, alas, she never came back. One scream, like that of the surprised panther, was carried to the ear of the mother, who was at the camp, the father being out hunting. The mother rushed to the rescue of her first born, only to hear the receding footsteps of the Comanches' ponies. The mother was paralyzed with grief and fainted away as soon as she realized the fate of her daughter. The father returned in a few hours and examined the locality of the spring, and found that about fifteen ponies had been hit hard by, and the Indians had evidently crept up to the spring and were lying in wait for their victim. Mr. R. cared for his wife, and at once started for the next neighbor, and the alarm was given that a young lady had been stolen. The frontier Texan is ever ready to jump into his saddle at a moment's notice, and a party of ten determined men were soon on the trail of the fiends, who had taken a westerly direction. The superior horses of the Texans rapidly gained on the poor ponies of the Indians, and after traveling all night on a warm trail, came up with the Indians the next morning, just as they had come to a halt, and a fight ensued, in which the object of the chase lost her life and was scalped, all of the Indians getting away but three. One of the three killed had the gory scalp of the young girl attached to his belt. They had killed her as soon as attacked. The father was almost distracted, and absolutely frenzied with grief, and when the chase was given up by the others he could hardly be kept back. The young lady was buried where killed, in the western wilds of Texas, and the family could no longer remain in the country that had caused them so much misery. The reporter asked what became of the scalp. The tear dimmed eyes of the mother looked in the direction of a substantial chest in the wagon, and she said, "It is there." We asked if they had any objection to showing it. They said no, and the father unlocked the chest and producing a long lock of dark hair, cut from the crown of the head, with about an inch and a half in diameter of the scalp. When this was produced the entire family gave way to loud sobs, and we wondered why so ghastly a memento was kept, that would ever keep fresh in their memory the tragic end of their beloved daughter and sister.

A Ten-Thousand-Dollar Girl.

I must give you a story lately told me which goes to show the value of the girl of the period. On a certain day, on a Pennsylvania Railroad, a belle of a thriving Pennsylvania town, the daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant, was traveling in the same car with a shrewd old citizen of her native town and an agreeable young gentleman from the West, who tells the story. The latter had been talking to the girl, but as night drew on and the pretty lady grew drowsy he gave up his seat to her and placed himself beside the somewhat cynical Pennsylvanian. The latter began the conversation by pointing to a high mountain past which they were whirling, and said: "You see that mountain? Six or eight years ago it was covered with as fine a forest as ever grew, and was worth ten thousand dollars and upward. Now, without a tree, covered with stumps, the land is scarcely worth a Continental. The net produce of that mountain lies over there in that seat," and he pounted to the recumbent belle; "that is my calculation. It has just about absorbed all of that lumber which her father owned to raise that girl, pay for clothes and jewelry, bring her out in society, and maintain her there. Some of you young men, perhaps, if you were given your choice between the mountain yonder, as it now stands, and the net produce on that seat, would take the net produce; but as for me, give me the stumps."

An Entirely New Method

The discussion on cremation has excited the genius of a German philosopher, named Steinbeir, who, according to a German newspaper, proposes to cover the body of the deceased with Roman or Portland cement, which hardens into a solid mass and renders the escape of noxious gases impossible. According to this plan the corpse would be placed in a sacophargus of already hardened cement, the cavity in which it reposed would be filled up with the same material, and both would harden together into a thick slab of a substance resembling stone. Thus the deceased buried in this manner would rest within instead of under his tombstone, and grave and monument be comprised in the same block of imitation granite. This new method of rendering ashes to ashes and dust to dust possesses several architectural and economical advantages over cremation and other expedients. A man may have his ancestors converted into pillars and garden statues, and thus really live surrounded by the stony shades of his forefathers.

The Queen's Religion.

Queen Victoria is the legal head of the Episcopal Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. When she is in England her Presbyterianism is technically called "dissent," and when she recrosses the Tweed into Scotland her Episcopalianism becomes "dissent" there. She has a morbid hatred of ritualism. The Prince of Wales is inclined to ritualistic ceremonies, while his eldest sister, the Princess of Germany, is a Lutheran; his brother-in law, Lord Lorne, a Presbyterian; another brother in-law, the Prince Imperial of Prussia, is a Protestant Lutheran, a sister-in-law, the Duchess of Edinburgh, is a Greek Catholic; her husband is a Low Church Episcopalian; the other brothers and sisters are Episcopalians and Presbyterians by turn—their particular creed depends upon their residence for the time being. The Princess of Wales is naturally bewildered with the manifold religions of her royal relations, and clings to the faith she was taught in Denmark.

THE NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser*, which is regarded as authority on monetary questions, holds the following cheerful words in a recent issue:

We look to the equalization of greenbacks and gold much earlier than was thought of in the recent Congressional debate. The President expects to realize this equality before the Centennial of 1876. His administration have the means and this great people have the confidence to insure it. A financial change of unexpected moment abroad can alone defeat it. The rates of interest on both sides the Atlantic are now tending to points that ought soon to place the 4½ per cents. authorized by the Act of 1870 to the amount of $300,000,000, at a premium, as the five per cents. are already at a premium, so as to render practicable, a year or eighteen months hence, the negotiation of the 4 per cents. authorized by the same Act to the extent of $300,000,000. The influence of such an application of the public stocks, and of the highly favorable turn in our foreign trade and exchanges on the premium on gold, cannot be over estimated. And this is a point to be thought of in bidding for the 5 per cent. stock.

AN idiotic saloon keeper of Chicago made a wager last Wednesday that his liquors contained none of the fiery element commonly attributed to them, and were in the highest degree refreshing beverages. He attempted to prove his assertion by holding a lighted candle under a barrel of so-called brandy and turning the faucet. An account of the experiment sounds like some of the stories told by the Danbury *News* man. The ignoramus did not hold the candle under the stream of liquor over a second, when there was a flash, a crash, and a dash for the door. Staves, hoops, barkeepers and bummers vied with each other in speed, the bipeds getting to the door as soon as possible. The saloon keeper came to the conclusion that his liquors contained some latent power before unknown to him, but he believed they were harmless if fire could be kept away from them. He lost his wager.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,933 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Bredt, Jno. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Woods, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schwartz, Christopher Ege.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON complains that heavy vans are now built so that when the wheels are against the curb stone the upper works invade the sidewalk and damage the pedestrian on his own ground.

PARIS is going over the history of the attempt to buy the gates from Dombrowski, but gets it shockingly wrong. They make it out that Dombrowski was bought, but that the failure was due to some one else. Dombrowski was bought in one sense—that is, he took all the money they offered him, but he didn't give up the ... he caused Thiers' agents ... to be shot.

THE Rand... Master General makes the following estimates of the population of the great towns of Great Britain, in the middle of this year, 1874: London, 3,400,794; Liverpool, 510,670; Glasgow, 508,109; Manchester, 355,339; Salford, 133,065; Birmingham, 330,882; Dublin, 314,666; Leeds, 270,793; Sheffield, 261,019; Edinburgh, 211,691; Bristol, 192,886; Bradford, 173,056. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 135,488; Hull, 130,996; Portsmouth, 120,486; Brighton (with suburbs), 108,319; Leicester, 106,202; Sunderland, 104,378.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.

Being a compilation of blotting case with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. For sale by Stationers and Book-sellers, and at 1012 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Sent for Descriptive Price List. feb9

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood st. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also No. 3 and 5 Union street.

FOR SALE BY
J. B. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
my23:128:WS

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, Chimney Flues, Fire Brick, &c., &c. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of the Texas mainly gained on the | HAVANA LOTTERY—A HAVANA Drawing a branch office in New York offers Lotteries in Havana. Lottery Tickets a extraordinary facilities. Please address Box 3949, New York.

ARTE LABORATÆ VESTES.

Of all the arts men practice,
I really do suppose
That far the greater portion
Are used in making clothes.

The farmer grows the fine wool,
The negro cotton saws,
And some feed little silk-worms—
All for the sake of clothes.

Machines of untold number,
In motion—all in rows—
We've seen at exhibitions,
For making stuffs for clothes.

The tailor and dress maker
Have a machine which sews,
If only, when out walking,
They may wear decent clothes.

The inward wants of nature
Some cut down and oppose,
That they may all the better
Adorn the back with clothes.

They go about bedizened
With silk from head to toes;
They make the outside lovely
But have no under clothes.

All finery is senseless
Which does not taste disclose,
And drabble tails are odious,
With all their tawdry clothes.

A wife must be substantial,
Less poetry than prose;
Who wants a shop-man's dummy
To wear the *precious* clothes.

The careful housewife alters,
Contrives, and always knows
How she may make the most of
The worn or faded clothes.

So, young men, look about you
Before you pluck your rose;
Choose out a girl that's *well* dressed,
But careful of her clothes.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

AN IMPORTANT REVELATION.

Letter From the Late Dr. Livingstone to His Brother—Charges Against Dr. Kirk.

Doubtless a mystery will always hang over the last years of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. There is something sadly picturesque in the idea of this lone traveler, exiled for years in the wilds of an unknown continent, unattended save by the savage natives, grown gray in his wanderings, and reduced to a "rackle of bones" by his toils and sufferings among the jungles and deserts of the torrid zone, still persisting with Scottish pertinacity in his search for geographical knowledge. For years he was lost to the knowledge of the world; again and again it was reported that he had died, a victim to the fierce climate or the fiercer men of the African wilds, and when at last he was found by an adventurous newspaper correspondent, people shook their heads, and doubted the story. And now it seems that Livingstone not only had to contend with the hardships of his weary travel in undiscovered lands, with the swamps, and streams and mountains, the deadly miasmas, the lurking beasts and bloodthirsty savages, but even in that far exile he did not escape the selfishness and envy of his own countrymen. A letter of his, written to his brother in Canada in December, 1872, has just been published in the Portland *Press*, in which he complains of the treatment which he received at the hands of Dr. John Kirk, the British Consul at Zanzibar. In this he speaks of being plundered and robbed and hindered in his schemes by Banian slaves, because Dr. Kirk did not send proper men and supplies to his relief. He was discouraged and baffled in his sore perplexity when he might easily have been encouraged and aided; and he more than intimates that it was the jealousy of Kirk and his desire to mix himself up with discoveries and share in the old wanderer's exploits which prompted this conduct. Added to the selfishness and inhumanity of the Consul was a base ingratitude, for Livingstone claims to have obtained for him his official position and its perquisites, and to have lost his own salary through his representations, as well as the credit of some of his important researches.

It is a sad picture of this weary and broken old traveler in that wilderness, cherishing bitter thoughts against his country and its nearest representative, and at last dying with his work unfinished and his notes and records at the mercy of mischance and accident. And yet Dr. Kirk accommanded his emaciated body to England and was conspicuous as one of the pallbearers at that gloomy funeral in Westminster Abbey, passing for his friend and co-worker. It may be that Dr. Kirk can give a different explanation of his conduct, for we have evidence that Livingstone had, in some somewhat peevish and suspicious, and, perhaps, a little clouded his intellect, by his hard experience; but the case looks bad for the Consul. It seems surely as though he might have done much more for the traveler if he had been disposed.—*Boston Globe.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

COGGIA'S comet after to-morrow, 16th inst., will repeat history. It will taper off like the Liberal Republican party did two years ago, and be lost to sight, though not to memory dear.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES FOSTER, of the Tenth Ohio District, who has gained a good deal of popularity by his services in investigating the moiety swindle, and by his efficient warfare on Butler, is suggested as the next Republican candidate for Governor of his State.

IN San Francisco lately, an old lady, who visited the Art Gallery, at Woodward's, picked up one of the wooden catalogues with a handle, that are placed there, and began to spank an unruly child that accompanied. She was interrupted by an *attache* informed her of the proper use of the instrument. She apologized, and gave the child some candy.

WE have better news about the peach crop in Delaware. In Ohio and Indiana the wheat harvest will be better than the average. In Indiana corn is slow, and there are fears about fruit. The good news from the South continues. In Texas corn is not doing well, but all other crops show good promise. News from Wisconsin and Illinois leads to the belief that the grain crops will be better than they have been for ten years. The tobacco crop seems to be backward.

THE exportation of wheat from California of the crop of 1873 amounted to 459,885 tons, a decrease of about 75,000 tons when compared with the previous year. Besides this export, California raised enough wheat for home consumption, the two crops being the heaviest on record. The total yield of 1873 is stated at 661,950 tons. Of this year's crop, which will be much larger than either of the others, the surplus available for export is estimated at 700,000 tons, and the consumption at 250,000 tons, making a crop of 950,000 tons of wheat, or about 32 millions of bushels.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

CARD TO THE

Regretting our inability to last few weeks owing to the u tain hours of the day we take supply all demands for them several hundred cases of New during the last few weeks, all with the most decided bar-

At 12½ Cents,
Fine Dress Linens, worth 25c.
At 25 Cents,
Yard-Wide Choice Dress Linens, usual price 40c.
At 12½ Cents,
Extra Bargains in Grenadines.
At 18¾ Cents,
Choice Grenadines, worth 37 1-2c.
At 12½ Cents,
Rich Figured Fine Silk and Wool Barege.
At 12½ Cents,
Figured Japanese Poplins, worth 30c.
At 18¾ to 31 Cents,
Choice Japanese Silks, half their value.
At $1.00,
Splendid Bargain in Black Dress Silks.
From 25 to 87½ Cents,
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, being fully one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Silk and Cloth Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Ladies' Summer Suits, all kinds.
Misses' and Children's Suits.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167, 169 F

"B. & B."

128

Federal Street.

DRY GOODS

Announcement Extraordinary.

We are offering our entire stock of

NEW GOODS

That are coming in daily at prices lower than ever before. We annex Price List of a few of the most prominent bargains.

4-4 Dress Linens, 12½c.
4-4 Pacific Lawns, 12½c.
4-4 Grass Cloths, 15½c.
4-4 Percales, 12½c.
Fine Stripe Grenadines, 12½c.
27-Inch Striped Poplins, 15c.
Pure Mohair Dress Goods at 37½c.

In Grays and Browns.

Ladies' White Lawn Polonaise, Plaited Trimming, at $2.50.
Ladies' Linen Suits and Polonaises, from $3.50 Up.

Any of our Suits will be sold at about value of material.

SIDE BAND PRINTS, 12 Yds. for $1.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.

DRESS GOODS,

Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.

Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.

49 SIXTH ST.,

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furnaces, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
OUR NEW SYSTEM.
RETAILING FOR CASH
AT
Wholesale Prices
A GREAT SUCCESS.
IT SUITS THE TIMES.

"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With $8 you can buy $4 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other lines of goods $4 will buy as much as $5 did under the old system.

Ladies' London length Hose	11c
Gents' Fancy ½ Hose	12c
Children's Fancy ½ Hose	12c
Ladies' Kids, all colors	25c
Men's Fine Undershirts	48c
Ladies' Corsets	92c
Men's Fine White Shirts	$1 80
Pins, or Hair Pins, per paper	2c
Spool Cotton, 200 yards each	3c
White Mosquito Nets (per 28 yards)	68c
Keep Cool with GIANT FAN	9c

Man Hung in Carlisle's Window on a Fan Chain.....17c

FROM AUCTION,
Ribbons, Lace Sacques, Fans, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, etc.
Mad. Demorest's Summer Patterns just received.
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURG

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Guffey, J. F. Smith, Samuel A. Long, And. J. Lee, Geo. M. Reed, Frank Ayers, A. M. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grozinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermas.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days or longer.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MCCHESNEY, President.
W. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, Wm. Nimick, Joseph Wagner, C. H. Love, W. McKee, James Irvin, W. H. Mechling, A. A. Hussey, Joseph Gray, J. C. Anderson, C. Schnieper.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1874.

There is no important change to note in financial circles since our last report. There is no difficulty whatever in getting plenty of money on good paper. Some of our banks have all the paper they want, while others are overstocked with money and are anxious to loan it on good securities. The rates charged differ. Some banks are asking ten to outsiders and from six to eight to customers.

The suspension of Geo. Z. Hill & Co., brokers on Fourth avenue, created no uneasiness whatever. The firm say they are worth two dollars for ever one they owe and will pay in full. Much of their assets is real estate, and it is impossible to sell at this time, only at ruinous rates. Their deposits do not exceed $8,000, and we are informed ten thousand dollars would have bridged them over all their trouble. Personal friends offered assistance, but it was refused. They will ask time to straighten themselves out, and no doubt it will be granted.

In consequence of some obscurity in Mr. Bristow's circular, the Secretary has been appointed for more explicit information, and answers that he interprets proposals for new fives, to include interest until the expiration of the call, upon a corresponding amount of 5-20's, 90 days." In other words, Mr. Bristow proposes to avoid the payment of double interest upon 5's and 6's during the progress of exchange, which was commonly practiced by Congress in the case of Messrs. B. Wendell, Richardson and the syndicate. This is a strong point in favor of Mr. Bristow's honest administration of his department, the only question being, can it be successfully carried out? Taking the prices of gold and 5-20 bonds on Saturday as a criterion, there is a very narrow margin, if any. The day of opening the bids, however, is ten days off. The indications are, we see stated, point to a large demand, in which the European bidders may come up all that could be spared after the takes of the $174,000,000. Supposing the whole amount subscribed for at an early date, and this seems entirely possible, the Secretary would have to call in, besides the $16'1,400 000 of 1862s not yet called, about $17 400, 000 of the 1864's. The 1864 loans together are now quite $59 000, 000 in amount, so that only $41,000,000 of them would remain for the year's purchases for the sinking fund; purchases estimated as $29 918, 000 for the fiscal year, and whate ver more the revenue may enable the Secretary to accomplish.

An important opinion relating to land-grant railroads has been made public by the Department of Justice. Congress, in one of its appropriation bills, prohibited the payment of claims for the transportation of troops and military supplies presented by railroad companies to which land-grants have heretofore been made. Most of these grants contain provisions requiring the free transportation of troops and munitions; others provide for prior rights to the Government, and some have no reference to the special privileges of the Government. It must be confessed, however, that the whole question is left obscure, and the railroad companies have been reluctant to yield what they consider their right to compensation in the cases mentioned. The Attorney General, in the opinion just issued, assumes that Congress, in making this prohibition merely desired to bring the whole matter before the courts for a final decision. It is to be regretted that a sufficiently clear understanding of the actual intent of the law was not put into the statutes. Their ambiguity has given rise to much misunderstanding and debate which are likely now to be finally settled.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET,

The real estate market is very quiet and but few sales are being made. Business men are beginning to look more into the cost of a home, than was done a year ago. Many are beginning to think that a roof on a twenty-five thousand dollar house will cover as much happiness as though it cost a hundred thousand dollars. There is no doubt but many of our merchants and manufacturers have more money tied up in costly mansion's than they should have, and it would not be the least surprising if some of them would have to change their residences for something cheaper.

This is the cause of their having so much paper circulating through banks, instead of allowing their money to remain in their business, pay off their notes, and have a surplus on hand. Many of them invest from one to three hundred thousand in a home. This we consider very bad policy. There is a good deal of inquiry now for money on mortgages. Many of our real estate owners prefer to mortgage their property at ten per cent interest than to sell at this time. Business property, however, is evidently attracting the attention of capitalists more than it did four months ago. The development of railways, which for twenty years have absorbed the surplus money of the world, has evidently culminated, and capital must find something else to do or be idle. The tendency of the expansion of railways, both in the United States and Europe, has been to scatter population, to cheapen lands near the centers of population, and to give value to that in remote places, where it had none before the construction of the roads. This tendency will, of course, not be reversed by the creation of railway building, but it will be checked, and capital will not only be obliged to seek investments more largely in ground in and around cities, but in the improvements on the ground. Naturally this kind of investment will begin with the purchase of business property in cities where it will pay an interest on the money at once. As this inspires confidence in the future value of city real estate, speculative purchases of unproductive and particularly suburban property will increase.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	107¾	107¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	117	117½
5-20 1867	113¾	113¾
5-20—1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	113½	113¾
" 1867	114	114¼
" 1868—coupons	114¾	114¾
10-40's	113½	113¾
Currency 6's	119½	119½
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	99¾	99
Erie	3¾	3¾
I. C.		92
B. H. & E.	17¾	17
C. & A.	36	36
St. Paul	25¾	25¾
Do. Preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern		99
Do. Central	87¾	87
North Western Common	83¾	83¾
Do. Preferred	97	97
Rock Island	87¾	88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	12¾	12¾
Harlem		102¾
Chicago and Alton	102¾	
Adams Express	70	
U. S. Express	73¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		74
A. & P. Pref.		93¾
Fort Wayne	97	
Merchants Union Express	25¾	24
Hannibal and St. Joseph		28
Do. preferred		36

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	49¾	49¾
" scrip	101¾	102
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	126
Oil Creek	6¾	
Lehigh Valley	66	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	86	

NEW YORK, July 14, 1874.

The customs receipts were $349,000, and the Treasury disbursements $353,000. The pro-

Money was easier at 2@3; prime discounts 5@6%. Sterling was dull at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 488¼@489¼ for sight. Gold 109⅝@109¾, the opening and closing rates. The carrying rates were 7@1¾. The clearings were $12,000 000. State and railroad bonds were dull and steady. Governments were steady. Stocks were generally dull throughout the day and the changes slight until the last hour, when the market became weak, and the closing prices were ¼@1 below the highest of the day. The leading features were Erie, Lake Shore and Western Union, which declined 1¾ each, and carried down the entire list with them. The principal sales were 27,400 shares, Western Union, 28,500 Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, and 3,500 Pacific Mail. It is stated that no report of the condition of the Erie Railroad will be made by Capt. Tyler or the English accountants until they reach London. This statement had a depressing effect upon Erie shares. Lake Shore and Telegraph were freely sold by brokers usually found operating for the Vanderbilt interest, which gave rise to apprehensions that such holders were selling out.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾@5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 115¼; do of '65, 116½; do of '65, new, 116; do of '67, 117; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 119¼.

State Bonds.—Bankers bids, 487¼; Missouri sixes, 92¼; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 79; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 107¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 60; United States Express, 69; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 48; Harlem, 123; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 37; do preferred, 53¾; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 105; St. Paul, 34; do preferred, 82¾; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 70; Burlington & Quincy, 160; Lake Shore, 74; Panama, 17; Illinois Central, 93 ex div; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 88¾; Union, 80¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¼.

LONDON, July 14.—P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92⅝; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's 65, 108¾; do '67, 108¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 30¼@30¾; do preferred, 47.

PARIS, July 14.—Rentes 82f.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—5-20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues quiet, although it is fully up to what it usually is at the season of the year; and while the demand is restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, there is nevertheless, a very fair business in the aggregate. The provisions trade continues very firm and prices are still tending upward: dispatches from Cincinnati reported refined Lard as having advanced ¼ to ½ a cent, by which it will have to carry on with the new article. Those who bought Lard recently on speculation can realize now, if so disposed, a handsome profit. Live hogs have also advanced in sympathy with the product. Flour and Grain rules about unchanged, and with the exception of Sugars, for which there is a brisk demand, the same remarks are applicable to Groceries. There is a continued steady demand for Butter and Eggs, and vegetables are still bringing very fair prices, although lower than they have been.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $2.25@2.40 bushel.

BUTTER—The market if anything is easier, although prices are fully sustained; 20@30c for good to choice solid packed.

CHEESE—There is a continued good jobbing trade and prices are fully sustained: 12½@13c for Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The market is steady, with regular sales of choice at 22@23c for strictly fresh, guaranteed packages.

FLOUR—There is a fair degree of activity but no change in prices: Spring Wheat Flours, $7@7.25 for fair to good and $7.50 for fancy Minnesotas; red winters, $6.75@6.87.25, and white $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GREEN TRUCK AND SMALL FRUITS.—Apples have commenced to arrive more freely and are lower: $3.50@3.75 per bbl. Blackberries, $1@1.25 stand; raspberries, $10; Cucumbers very abundant and dull; dealers in most instances were taking whatever they could obtain. Tomatoes, $1@1.50 bushel; Cabbage, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; potatoes in good supply and lower: range from $1.85@2.25 bbl.

GROCERIES—There is a continued active demand for Sugars, and the market may be quoted as being firmer: further more, our merchants are sanguine of a large trade for two months to come. New York and Baltimore, and while there has been a decline as set in rates, there is a strong disposition on the part of large holders on the seaboard to realize.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12; Granulated, 11¾c; Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; H. 10⅞; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 10⅜; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24; Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28½c; Old Government Java, 33c; Roasted, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 60c; prime, 58c; good, 56c; common, 52c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.25; White Drips, 75c; Extra Sugar Syrups, 60 to 70c; Amber, 60@65. Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 8¾; mandarin, 8@8¼c; Patna, 9.

GRAIN—There is not so much Wheat offering but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain without change: the new crop is now quotable at $1.20@1.30 for red, and $1.35@1.40 for white; old, $1.35@1.45 for former and $1.40@1.45 for latter. The Oat market is fairly active, and with a light stock and limited receipts, prices are higher: quotable at 60@65 according to quality. Corn is in good demand and prices are higher, although lower than they have been. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1@1.05.

HAY—Loose sold in the Allegheny yesterday and to-day, from country wagons, at $30@35 a ton for new and $20@25 for old. Baled is selling, on track, at $25@25 a ton.

HONEY—Is in fair supply. Sugar Cured canvassed, 15¾. Shoulder, [illegible]. Sugar Cured canvassed, 13c. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 13. Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, 30c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾@9; Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾; Mess Pork, ¶ bbl, 12.00. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tcs, 10¾; in bbls, 11¼; Refined Lard, prime in tierces, 12¾; half bbls, 13¾; buckets 14; 3 lb cuddies, 14¾; 5 lb do, 14; 3 lb pails, 15¾; 5 do pails 15; 6 do pails 14¾.

POTATOES—In good supply, and prices are lower: $1.85@2.25 per bbl.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged: 3@3½c for good mixed.

SEEDS—Flax seed is still quoted at $2.15@2.20 ¶ bushel.

TALLOW—6¾@7c ¶ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

Trade continues very quiet and considerably depressed, and the worst feature lies in the fact that there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement. Crude was quoted for immediate shipment at 8@8½c ¶ bbl for 'United,' and $1 for 'Union.' We are informed, on good authority, that there is still being considerable oil hacked in the regions on speculation, notwithstanding, as noted in our last review, it has been a losing game nearly all this year, as the market has been dropping nearly all the time in question, but it appears that there are some of those, who won't into it, that are determined to see it out. If they have to lose all they have in fighting it out on that particular line, while there are others who want to mix 85 and 9 o c l with water. Wheat, Flour and Feed will be scarce above average. Refiners are still buying but sparingly, many could not buy very largely even if so disposed, for want of tankage, as they would have no place to put it in. The latest and most reliable intelligence in regard to production, is that it is just about holding its own, but stocks are heavy, we might say unprecedented, and there is not much chance for an improvement in prices until the supply has been considerably reduced. Refined continues exceedingly dull: indeed it is said to be very difficult to sell at any price. Quoted nominally at 12¾, delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 9¾ on cars here.

There was some little inquiry for barrels today, but prices remain about as last quoted. Countries, $1.40@1.45, and city make, $1.50.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

(For the three days 10th, 11th and 13th.)

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	American O W	620
H McKelvy	Vesta O W	706
Do	Liberty O W	665
Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	474
Bushnell	Model O W	458
Young	Penn O W	474
Bushnell	Standard O W	1,259
Bushnell	Lilly O W	480
Fisher Bros	Liberty O W	3 8
McKelvy	Vesta O W	160
McKelvy	Star O W	233
Fisher Bros	Oil creek O W	311
Fisher Bros	Petrolite O W	75
Duncan	American O W	678
Stevenson	Liberty O W	471
Stevenson	Eagle O W	80
Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	451
H McKelvy	Vesta O W	160
Do	Hutchison O W	311
Do	Casino O W	187
Young	Petrolia O W	468
Total		9,211

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden F & Co.	248
Bushnell	Warden F & Co	512
National	Warden F & Co	264
Lockhart & F Cranier	Warden F & Co.	48
J. A. McKee	J. P. Logan	254
Citizens	Tack Bros	160
Lyrin	Waring Bros.	494
Vesta	Waring Bros.	130
Total.		2,663

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The features of our flour market early in the week were quite unsatisfactory; this is more especially true of Winter wheat brands, which were pressed on the market, and free sales could only be made by submitting to a further considerable decline, or the concession of a better export demand prevailed; good winter Wheat brands of the best grinding selling at $6 @ 7 in millers at the West should understand that late Flour is by no means a common article, but be supply of it is being largely in excess of the wants of the city trade it could only be disposed of by submitting to a large cut in rates, and this decision was reported as purchased quite freely, and the pressure has in some measure been removed: Common Extras, of the best grinding, have been sold to some extent at $5.50@5 8 ¶ bbl, hence mills s will not sell it with no profit to the West, as the West beyond the present month our present stock of flour, especially of medium spring and Winter Wheat brands, is liberal for the season, and with a limited local consumption they can only be jobbed out slowly and a reaction if any, can not fail to be gradual and limited. Unless they very bad winter Wheat will be pressed forward freely, and the new crop of Wheat being very dry indeed it will no doubt be marketed early in execution of low prices as the season advances. We do not remember a season in the past 30 years when the reports of the crops, taken together, were more satisfactory than at the present time, hence much caution and a full knowledge of the situation is imperatively demanded of sellers. We have had a good demand for No 2 and Superfine for the British provinces and the local trade and with limited receipts we find the market almost cleared of the latter and prices are higher. For Spring Wheat Shipping Extras lower prices were accepted. For the week while induced a more active demand, and since Wednesday morning a firmer tone is noticeable under a more active export demand, failing off in the receipts at the upper lake ports imparting a firmer feeling. Fancy brands of Minnesota have been in good demand, more especially Bakers' brands. These, under limited arrivals, have improved and close with a strong upward feeling. Common and medium White Wheat extras have been pressed for sale, and in some instances much lower figures have been accepted, much depression has prevailed; the unfavorable advices from Europe, the favorable weather for their growing crops, the liberal arrivals from the lake ports. The favorable weather for maturing and harvesting our crops, the more favorable report from the Northwest respecting the crop of Spring Wheat and the more satisfactory accounts from the Winter Wheat States, coupled with the liberal arrivals of ordinary and low graded Spring and of Red and Amber Winter, have at times exerted a marked influence, increasing the desire to sell: the arrivals of No 2 Spring have been moderate, and this being in very few hands has been far better sustained than other descriptions, though the extreme prices maintained for it has materially restricted business, as many continental orders are for this grade only, and this is true to some extent of the English orders; the arrivals of Old Red and Amber Winter Wheat have been quite large, unexpectedly so, and in the present condition of the Foreign markets, it can only be sold promptly by submitting to lower prices: the early harvest of new Winter and its superior condition and quality have induced holders of Old to press its sale, and to do so they have been compelled to submit to ruinous prices, and we find our Exports still continue very large, our stock diminishing, and the quantity in sight reducing and will continue to do so for several weeks. Thus far the arrivals of New Wheat have been limited, and few sales have been reported. The New Wheat from Kentucky and Georgia is much liked, and the prices obtained for it far above what can be expected in Northern markets. Most millers in the interior should make up their minds that we must have very low prices this Autumn and the coming year: heavy fails in Great Britain during this month and August will make a great difference in their wants, but it is now probable that Europe has the ability and will be compelled to import largely, as during last year, will have some surplus for export, and the only safe way is to act on the assumption that low prices must prevail. It is now well known to all that our last crop was underestimated by the Government, and this being admitted we can assume thus early that a far greater yield can be depended upon this season. The quality of the crop is most important, and in many cases in the area in almost every State in the Union has been increased. In the new States and Territories the increase will be far greater than is generally supposed: the bulk of the Winter Wheat has already been harvested, and the favorable weather they have enjoyed will, we think, be probably in a good condition to house. From the West we learn farmers have parted with nearly all of their last year's crop, make room for a large crop of new Wheat. The exports for the week are 1 072,214 ousbels, against 716,299 bushels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, July 13—There was more activity displayed in the provision market during the past week and a firmer feeling prevailed, accompanied with a decided improvement in values for all the principal articles. The inquiry was quite urgent on speculative account while the demand for shipment was considerably increased, especially for mess pork and meats. The receipts of hogs were lighter—very little in excess of the requirements of shippers—and prices advanced 15@25c ¶ 100 lbs. The tone of competing provision markets indicated considerable strength, especially those South, and a good portion of the shipments have been made in that direction. Liverpool advices were more favorable toward the close of the week, and prices were a shade higher for some articles, while others were reported lower. Included in the latter are the fancy and light weight cuts of meats, which would indicate that the arrival of summer cured manufacture is to depress the market, while the heavy weight meats—short clear and long clear—are about 6d better. Latest quotations were as follows: Pork, City Mess, 13 91½; long cut hams 48c; shoulders 35c; short ribs 45c; long clear sides 46c; and short clear sides 47. The German markets are also reported quiet and prices considerably higher, owing to moderate stocks. Early in the week the prevailing rates for limited considerable strength, and through the competition of buyers on speculative account prices were represented materially, but near the close the feeling was somewhat unsettled, with more pressure to sell, and only a moderate business was transacted, with the exception of Sugars, for which there is a brisk demand, the same remarks are applicable to Groceries. There is a continued steady demand for Butter and Eggs, and vegetables are still bringing very fair prices, although lower than they have been.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $2.25@2.40 bushel.

BUTTER—The market if anything is easier, although prices are fully sustained; 20@30c for good to choice solid packed.

CHEESE—There is a continued good jobbing trade and prices are fully sustained: 12½@13c for Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The market is steady, with regular sales of choice at 22@23c for strictly fresh, guaranteed packages.

FLOUR—There is a fair degree of activity but no change in prices: Spring Wheat Flours, $7@7.25 for fair to good and $7.50 for fancy Minnesotas; red winters, $6.75@6.87.25, and white $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GREEN TRUCK AND SMALL FRUITS.—Apples have commenced to arrive more freely and are lower: $3.50@3.75 per bbl. Blackberries, $1@1.25 stand; raspberries, $10; Cucumbers very abundant and dull; dealers in most instances were taking whatever they could obtain. Tomatoes, $1@1.50 ¶ bushel; Cabbage, $2.50@3.00 ¶ bbl; potatoes in good supply and lower: range from $1.85@2.25 ¶ bbl.

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MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Orleans, 60c; prime, 58c; good, 56c; common, 52c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.25; White Drips, 75c; Extra Sugar Syrups, 60 to 70c; Amber, 60@65. Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 8¾; mandarin, 8@8¼c; Patna, 9.

GRAIN—There is not so much Wheat offering but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain without change: the new crop is now quotable at $1.20@1.30 for red, and $1.35@1.40 for white; old, $1.35@1.45 for former and $1.40@1.45 for latter. The Oat market is fairly active, and with a light stock and limited receipts, prices are higher: quotable at 60@65 according to quality. Corn is in good demand and prices are higher, although lower than they have been. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1@1.05.

HAY—Loose sold in the Allegheny yesterday and to-day, from country wagons, at $30@35 a ton for new and $20@25 for old. Baled is selling, on track, at $25@25 a ton.

HONEY—Is in fair supply. Sugar Cured canvassed, 15¾. Shoulder, [illegible]. Sugar Cured canvassed, 13c. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 13. Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, 30c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾@9; Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾; Mess Pork, ¶ bbl, 12.00. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tcs, 10¾; in bbls, 11¼; Refined Lard, prime in tierces, 12¾; half bbls, 13¾; buckets 14; 3 lb cuddies, 14¾; 5 lb do, 14; 3 lb pails, 15¾; 5 do pails 15; 6 do pails 14¾.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT FOR THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	Di'n State of	in.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo.	12	5			SW	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	4	7		–8	S	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	6	7		+1	S	Clear.
Dubuque.	10	7		–2	S	Fair.
Keokuk	6	6			S	Clear.
Leavenworth.	5	6		–4	S	Clear.
LaCrosse	8	1		–2	S	Cloudy.
Louisville	4	2		12	SE	Clear.
Memphis	9	9			SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	6	6		–1	6 SE	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	8	4		–1	S	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	11		–3	NW	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	14	3		12	S	Cloudy.
St. Lou's, Mo..	14	9		–2	S	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	7	11		–4	SW	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	6	4		–4	N	Cloudy.
Yankton, D. Ty.	13	8		17	NW	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROBE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river is again receding at this point, with scant four feet in the channel last evening; furthermore, the Allegheny and Monongahela were falling at headwaters. Weather cloudy and oppressively warm, with indications favorable for more rain.

The Iron Valley arrived with a tow of three barges of oil barrels. The Fearless with her tow, consisting of one barge of ore, one of cement and four empty barges, was due last night, and will probably be found in port this morning. The Keller tests to be made under the auspices of the United States Commissioners are to be resumed forthwith. The Chairman of the Board, Gen Smith, was to arrive yesterday.

The Alice Brown is coaling with 13 empty barges and two loaded with ore. The Geo. Lysle was reported aground at the foot of Hog Island at last accounts, wit the J. A. Stone attempting to pull her off.

The Mes enger, if she did not depart for Cincinnati, will go this morning as soon as she can get her freight on board.

—THE STEAMER E. H. DURFEE—COMPLIMENTARY.—FORT SULLY, D. T., June 29 1874.—At a meeting of the officers of the battalion of the 6th Infantry, en route from Yankton to Fort Sully, D. T., the following resolution were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned officers of the following companies of the First Infantry, on board the steamer E. H. Durfee, en route from Yankton to Fort Sully, D. T., do hereby tender to Captain Mason and officers of the boat our sincere thanks for their kindness, courtesy and attention extended to us on the trip.

The troops were in a very crowded condition, and had it not been for those courtesies would have suffered many inconveniences. Captain and officers surrendered to us their own comforts to a great extent while on board.

We therefore cheerfully and earnestly recommend the E. H. Durfee to the army and the traveling public.

R. H. Orr, Capt. 1st. Infty., commanding Co. E and Battalion.

H. R. Smith, Captain 1st Infantry, commanding Co. F.

G. M. Toiman, Catt 1st Infantry, commanding Co. I.

H. R. Tilton, As. Surgeon U. S. A.

John Hamilton, 1st Regiment Infantry.

D. M

HOME NEWS.

Drowned in the Allegheny River.

Last evening Coroner McClaith held an inquest on the body of a little boy named David Karle, aged eight years, who was drowned in the Allegheny river, between Twentieth and and Twenty first streets, while in bathing yesterday. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The lad's parents reside on Twentieth street.

Badly Beaten.

John Cashmere, driver of car No. 1 of the Centre avenue line, was severely beaten on Monday by some of the processionists, because, as he alleges, his horses had become fractious, and he could not get out of the way. Drs Lang and McCandless attended him. The driver is confined to his bed from the effects of the abuse received. The assailants aver that the driver stopped the horses at a point which compelled those in the procession to walk through a mud puddle, hence the assault. We presume the matter will be legally investigated, when all the facts in the case will be made known.

Mt. Union College.

The following is the programme arranged for Commencement week at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio:

Baccalaureate Sermon, by President of the Faculty, Sabbath, July 19, 3 o'clock, P. M.; examination of classes, July 20 and 21; Annual meeting of Trustees and Faculty, July 22, Wednesday; Alumni meeting, July 22; Annual address, by Bishop Gilbert Haven, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday evening, July 22; Senior orations, by the Graduating Class, Thursday, July 23 —beginning at 8:30, A. M.; Contest performances of the Republican and Literary Societies, Thursday evening, July 23.

Alleged Defaulting Clerk.

Thomas McKean was arrested yesterday on an information made by Mr. W. H. Gildenfenny, of the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, charging him with the larceny of various sums of money at divers times. Mr. Gildenfenny had missed money for some time, but was unable to discover who was taking it. The unpleasant mystery continued for several weeks, when he consulted the detectives. On comparing notes it was found that when occasionally Mr. Gildenfenny attended to sales in the morning, in place of Mr. McKean, he invariably took in quite a handsome amount from sales, whereas the clerk always returned little or nothing. In order to detect any irregularity that might exist in the young man's conduct, a lady was sent to purchase goods on several mornings, and it seems McKean did not return the sales to the cashier. That being deemed sufficient basis for a suit, he was arrested and gave $500 bail for a hearing on Tuesday next.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR.

Confiscation of an Illicit Distillery in Crawford County.

On Monday night Ellis Terrell was arrested by Collector Brown, of the Twentieth District, on a charge of operating an illicit distillery, near Lineville, in Crawford county. He was taken before Deputy United States Commissioner Force and was committed for trial. The establishment was seized by the Collector, and two large stills, one with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five gallons and the other holding thirty gallons, were confiscated, along with the fixtures and a quantity of apple brandy. Terrell was arrested once before for illicit distillation in 1867, but the case was compromised and he got free. He has been supplying the whole region for some time with its sufficient quantity of the intoxicating liquid, and the Government will now, in all likelihood, supply him with a fair quantum of justice for defrauding the Revenue Department.

A NEW K OF P LODGE.

Interesting Ceremonies in Sewickley Last Evening.

Last evening the new Knights of Pythias Lodge of Sewickley was installed with appropriate ceremonies. A large delegation of Knights from the two cities, headed by the Great Western Band, went down early in the evening to participate in the proceedings. After the ceremonies had been concluded, the new Lodge and the visiting members were invited to the residence of D. E. McKinley, Esq., Cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, where all were hand somely entertained. After the repast the Knights marched to Rhenva Springs, where Col. Robinson appropriately received them, and after a short but pleasant stay the visitors returned to this city, where they arrived about midnight, well pleased with the reception that had been accorded them.

"DORGS."

Muzzle Them To-Day.

His Honor Mayor Fleming of Allegheny with a healthy antipathy to "dorgs" and in compliance with legal enactments with reference to the canine race, issues his pronunciamento, requesting the owners of

"Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree"

To ornament the gen le creatures with muzzles to-day. In this official request all good citizens join, and the possession of the ani mals, would do well to bow to this unanimity of official and public sentiment, else they may be called upon to adopt the plaintive wail of the stricken "dorg" fancier who in mournful tones remarked:

"Poor Tike is dead—dead as a nail
Hushed is his barking, stilled is his tail."

Be it known therefore that as every dog has or should have his full quantum of fun this day for "dorgs" in Allegheny has arrived, and that from henceforth for that stated period they are to be treated with tender consideration, furnished with the latest improved muzzles, and by all prudential persons given a wide berth.

CAPTURED IN THE BACKWOODS.

Arrest of an Expert Counterfeiter in Potter County.

Another counterfeiter is entangled in the meshes of the law. The man this time is Paul Howard. He was arrested on the 30th inst., by Isaac Dowley, of the secret service force of the Government, at Genesee Forks, in the backwoods of Potter county. Howard is an old offender, and one who thoroughly understood the business in which he was engaged. U. S. Detective Benson had been after him for over a year, and finally with the aid of his assistance succeeded in his arrest. Some months ago Detective Benson got on his trail, and at Watkin's Glen, in the State of New York, through a second party, commenced negotiations with him for the purchase of a quantity of the "queer." Mr. Benson sent for five dollars worth of his counterfeit money and accompanied it with the information that he wanted it as a sample. On return Howard sent him a lot of good money Benson sent back word that it was not counterfeit, but Howard insisted that it was, claiming also that it was unnecessary for Benson to continue the effort to arrest him was unsuccessful, but a net was subsequently woven around him from which he failed to escape. Howard dealt principally in five dollar notes, and traveled under the guise of a patent right dealer. After his arrest he was taken to the Potter county jail, at Coudersport, but an order has been issued for his removal to Erie, at which place it is expected that he will be tried next week.

A MANIAC'S SUICIDE.

He Throws Himself Under a Train at the Union Depot.

A case of most deliberate and premeditated suicide took place yesterday morning on the tracks on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, where a man killed himself by jumping flat on the track, between a train of moving cars. A man, whose name was not learned, got upon the Washington accommodation at Woodville, beyond Mansfield, on the Charters Railroad. His actions were not strange on the cars, and when Mr. Pankey, the conductor, came around his fare, he paid it and nothing unusual was noticed in the stranger's movements. The train arrived in this city about eight o'clock, and the man left at the Union Depot. He wandered carelessly outside of the building and commenced walking between the tracks on Liberty street. He was seen to make two dives to get under the train, which was being taken back to Allegheny by a shifter, and was unsuccessful in these attempts at self destruction. The third time, however, before he could be prevented, he made an other jump and fell the width of flat on the track between the first and second cars on his face, and the balance of the train passed over him, killing him almost instantly. His back was crushed, but he was not so much mutilated as might have been expected.

Coroner McClaith was at once notified of the occurrence, and he repaired to the depot and held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited, and a verdict of suicide rendered.

The man was undoubtedly insane. He was dressed in a dark heavy suit, with dark hair and heavy moustache. The impression seemed to prevail that he had escaped from the Poor Farm at Woodville, and others seemed to think that the man was intoxicated and suffering from *delirium tremens* when he committed suicide.

UNFORTUNATE CHICAGO!

The Feeling that is Created in this City by Her Last Terrible Calamity.

Last night when the telegraphic reports came in that Chicago was again undergoing the ravages of a terrible conflagration, and that those fearful scenes of the night of the 9th of October, 1871, were being re-enacted, the news spread like wild fire through the city. "Poor Chicago!" was the exclamation on every side; everywhere sympathy was manifested for the poor, unfortunate sufferers, who had not yet recovered from their last great calamity. The newspaper offices were sought for the latest particulars as were made as to the extent of this last destructive visitation of the fire fiend upon the unfortunate Queen City of the Lakes. When some were told that the fire had already made a swath of four blocks wide, and had moved its way for nearly half a mile, they shuddered, and as anxiously inquired if the flames had yet been checked. The telegraph was freely patronized by parties in search of information in regard to friends and relatives. Many dispatches were sent by individuals, and the gentlemen behind the desks were asked the same questions as to the extent and probable losses, all of which were answered to the best of their ability. Some of the Pittsburgh insurance companies hold risks in the unfortunate city, but to what extent, is, of course, not yet known. Sympathy, pure and sincere, was expressed on every hand last evening, and that the charitable hand of Pittsburgh will be freely opened to Chicago should she again ask for succor there can be no doubt. It is reported that one thousand persons are already rendered homeless, and they, to a certain extent, will become a burden on a community, which under the present circumstances will be but ill able to render support. Unfortunate Chicago! Everywhere [illegible] hearts will beat in sympa-

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

June Attendance of Pupils—The High School Admissions—Scholars Entitled to a Re-examination — Music Teachers Elected — Sale of the Miller Street School Property.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms on Fourth avenue. The President being absent, on motion of Dr. Shaw, Mr. Wilson was called to the chair. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Devore, Estep, Harper, Kelsey, Lewis, Mason, McEwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Turney, Vaughan, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Geo. J. Luckey, Superintendent of City Schools, submitted the following report for June:

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	Males.	*Females.*
Primary department	0	162
Medium department	0	83
Grammar department (including principal)	37	71
High School	11	6
Training School	0	1
Music Teachers	6	0
Mute School	1	1
	55	324

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

	Enrollment.		*Average.*	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*
Primary	4 501	4 169	3,717	3 334
Medium	1,426	1.565	1,888	1,282
Grammar	872	1,111	754	949
High	168	145	159	138
	6,967	6,990	5,818	5,703

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Highest per cent. of attendance in any one room	100
Number of pupils not absent during month	4,444
Number of directors' visits	478
Number of visits by parents and others	1,700
Rooms visited by Superintendent	39
Number of new pupils admitted	164
Number of corporal punishments	144

The enrollment and average attendance for the several months of the last statistical year were as follows:

	ENROLLMENT.	AVERAGE.
September	14 807	12 319
October	15 583	13,001
November	15 925	13,385
December	15 940	13 347
January	15 944	13,326
February	15 726	13 030
March	15 342	12.567
April	15,374	12,386
May	15 172	12 355
June	13,957	11,235

This is an average monthly enrollment for the year of 15,382, and an average daily attendance of 12 713. Also an increase of 965 on the average enrollment, and of 848 on the average daily attendance for the previous year.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. C. A. Kshew, Secretary of the Board, reported that since the last meeting warrants had been drawn amounting to $24,752.60. The report was received and filed.

HIGH SCHOOL MATTERS.

Mr. Samuel Harper, from the High School Committee, reported the annual examinations for admission to the High School, and submitted the numbers of the successful applicants, also the numbers of those entitled to a re examination, and the successful contestants for the prizes offered at the annual commencement. The report was received and filed, and the recommendations it contained were adopted.

The committee stated that of the High School applicants fourteen fell below an average of 65 per cent., but were not less than 60 per cent., and did not fall in any one study. These are recommended by the Principal for a re-examination, as are also thirty-three who failed in but one study. The committee therefore recommend that the following numbers be allowed a re examination in the following studies:

Algebra—23, 52, 54, 72, 214, 226, 261, 266, 284 and 291.

Arithmetic—141, 179 and 252.

Grammar—9, 43, 65, 137, 157, 224, 245, 311, and 312.

History—33, 46, 73, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 105, 120, 122, 125, 126, 159, 172, 173, 181, 204, 206, 239, 241, 244, 301, 304, and 306.

THE MILLER STREET SCHOOL.

Mr. McEwen stated that by the action of this Board, and the Legislature, the Miller street school property had been abolished and with the view of turning the property to some account he offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Central Board be authorized to advertise for proposals for the sale of the Miller street school property, and to submit the proposals to this Board for approval.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Rankin presented the report of the Finance Committee, which stated that the bond of the Shoe and Leather Bank, the depository of the Board, had been examined and approved. The Committee also recommended the payment of bills amounting to $380.57 which had been examined and found correct. The report was received and filed and the bond approved.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Mr. Craig, from the Music Committee, recommended the re-election of the six music teachers employed last year. Dr. Shaw amended by moving to elect only three teachers. Mr. McEwen amended the amendment by moving that six music teachers at all be elected, and thus save $1,200 per annum to the city. A motion by Mr. Barker to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to present a written one was lost. The report was then received, and Dr. Shaw moved by amendment to elect three music teachers. Mr. Lewis amended by making it six teachers.

Mr. Craig spoke urgently in favor of retaining the full number of music teachers and stated that the teaching of music in the public schools had been a complete success not withstanding the hindrances that have been thrown in the way of the committee and teachers. In a year or so from now he thought a number of the music teachers might be dispensed with but it cannot be safely done now.

Mr. McEwen doubted whether the teaching of music was a success and on this account and for the purpose of reducing expenditures he moved a further amendment that hereafter music be dispensed with in the public schools.

Mr. Wilkinson thought that it would be a backward step to drop music from the schools. While retrenchment in public expenditures was the order of the day, he did not think we had come to the necessity of dispensing with this important, interesting and attractive study.

Mr. Harper thought the teaching of music cost proportionately no more than it did twenty or twenty-five years ago. He did not believe with others that music could be eliminated from the public school curriculum, and he also disagreed with those who are of the opinion that a number of the teachers can be dispensed with.

Mr. Aughinbaugh said music was a necessity in the public schools. His board was strongly in favor of music and they had no idea of dropping it. It was a study of great interest to the pupils and at once a pleasure and profit. It caused them to go to their more important studies with renewed vigor and earnestness. Music should not be abolished.

Mr Barker also advocated the continuance of music and the number of teachers now employed.

The question was put on Mr. McEwen's motion and it was lost by an almost unanimous vote. It was then decided to re-elect six teachers. The Board then went into an election of music teachers. The following are the names of the candidates: W. B. Slack, W. H. Slack, J. M. Darling, H. Horner, R. M. Carey, G. W. Hoey, Ed. Rischart, Milton Watt, J. K. Creighton, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McCabe. On the first ballot the two Mr. Slacks and Mr. Darling were elected. There was no election on second ballot. On motion of Mr. Craig all candidates receiving less than ten votes were dropped from the list. Only three candidates stricken from the list—Messrs. Horner, Hoey and Rischart; and on motion of Dr. Shaw they were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Rankin, of the Finance Committee, stated that owing to the former depository not having settled its account the committee are unable to give a statement of the available cash on hand. He therefore moved that the Board instruct its Secretary to notify the said depository to settle its account with the Finance Committee before the next regular meeting of the Board. Carried.

Mr. Evans, from the Bedford district (Birmingham) presented an application for an additional teacher. Referred.

On motion adjourned.

THE CONNEAUTVILLE CASHIER.

The Peculiar Defalcation of Some Months Ago—An Endeavor to Get Williams Clear—The Case Will go to Trial.

The case of D. D. Williams the defaulting cashier of Conneautville, is still fresh in the public mind, and it possesses unusual interest from the peculiar circumstances surrounding it. One morning Williams was found in the bank building "bucked" and gagged, and the safe rifled of its contents. He was afterward arrested by U. S. Docrective Benson on a charge of being a defaulter, and was held for trial at Court. The cashier has some relatives who were officers of the bank, and every effort has been made to get him clear of the charge upon which he was arrested and keep the case from going to trial. Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, Mr. Robinson of Conneautville, Hon. David Derrickson of Meadville and others recently visited Washington city and had an interview with U. S. Attorney General Williams, with the object of interceding in behalf of the cashier. The poor people of Conneautville suffered considerably from the defalcation, which amounted to some $40 000. We have it on good authority that the case as presented to Attorney General Williams, was that the defalcation had been made good, when in fact such was not the case. The Attorney General, in view of the representations made to him, and the suggestion that there was no good reason to push the prosecution after a settlement had been made, sent word to District Attorney Reed of this city, to enter a *nolle prosqui* in the case. Mr. Reed not understanding why such a course should be pursued, instituted an investigation and the stockholders of the bank learning what had been done, almost to a man signed a remonstrance, setting forth that the deficit had not been made up and urging that the case should be allowed to go to trial. This statement gave another color to the affair and the Attorney General revoked his order that a *nolle pros* should be entered. The cashier will now be tried, and we are informed that subpœnas for the witnesses were issued yesterday and the case will probably come up during the term of the U. S. Court at Erie next week.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss."

After the laundress has washed and cleansed, it is desirable, as a finish, to use the purest starch you can get. The best is snow white and easy to use. By asking the grocer for Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" the laundress or housekeeper will be sure to get the best article. MWF

Millinery, Trimmings and Notions.

For a choice selection of these goods, and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at low prices, go to Mrs. M. A. Miller's, Rymer Block, Penn avenue, East End.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works,

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....Green fruit and busy doctors are abundant now.

....Boating on the rivers these evenings is a popular pastime.

....Will the call for aid come again from stricken Chicago?

....The blackberry crop in the mountains is very large this season.

....They are trying a Cameron pump at the Allegheny water works.

....The sidewalks out Fifth avenue extension at Soho have been completed.

....The grade of Stevenson street is being made to conform with that of Forbes.

....The new Fifth ward school house on Webster avenue, looms up handsomely.

....The gas mains of the Consolidated Gas Company are being laid on Grant street.

....New gutters are being placed on Wylie avenue between High and Tunnel streets.

....Our Local Insurance Companies will lose over $13 000 by the great oil fire at Weehawken.

....The property of Robert Osborn, of Clearfield, was sold by Marshall Hall yesterday for $37,800.

....The brick sewer on Diuwiddie street between Fifth and Centre avenues is being rapidly completed.

....The fire fiend seems to be on his travels, and his presence is indicated by unusually large conflagrations.

....The Messrs. Hastings have their second new steam roller on Forbes street in laying the Farlson pavement.

....Three of the lads who escaped from the Reform School have been re-captured by officer Merriman at Perrysville.

....The South Common M. E. church temperance society held a meeting in Crusade Hall, North avenue, last night.

....The lady crusaders, to the number of about a dozen, were on visiting saloons on Fifth avenue extension last evening.

....Senator George H. Anderson yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court.

....A man, whose name was not ascertained, had several ribs crushed yesterday on Thirty-fourth street, by an embankment caving in on him.

....John Dean, one of the employes at Huckestine's brick yard, Allegheny, had a foot crushed in the machinery yesterday. Dr. S. B. Smith attended him.

....Deputy Sheriff Salisbury dons Deputy Mayor Heisel's official robes, in addition to his own duties, while the latter gentleman is visiting the Eastern cities.

....At the present rate of progress of the work, pedestrians will be able to travel over the new Union Bridge before the birds leave us for their southern sojournings.

....An employe at the Allegheny stock yards, named Brannon, was gored by a mad bull yesterday, and seriously injured. He was feeding the cattle in the yard at the time.

....The installation of the officers of the K. of P., Sewickley Lodge, 426, took place last evening. A number of Knights from Pittsburgh and Allegheny were in attendance.

....The concert for the benefit of the Allegheny fire sufferers will take place at the Opera House on Friday evening, the 24th inst. The Great Western Band will probably participate.

....Mrs. Margeret McGee from Cynthiana, Kentucky, is a female drover, who has just brought two car loads of cattle through to East Liberty from her four hundred acre farm in the blue grass region.

....Perry Woodward (colored,) and Angeline Gardner, arrested in southern Illinois some time since for passing counterfeit money, and now confined in the Allegheny county jail, will be taken to Erie for trial next week.

....The report of the City Hall Commission is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution in a week or so. It will show that Municipal Hall, instead of costing over $800,000, cost only a little over $500,000.

....Yesterday morning Detective Sam Long found an opera faced silver watch and chain, on Seventh avenue near Washington street. The owner can recover the last property by describing it to officer Long at the Mayor's office.

....The names of Otto Ferguson of the South School and W. B. Dickson were omitted from the first list of admissions to the Academical and Commercial departments of the High School. Their numbers respectively were 243 and 293.

....A proclamation for an election in the Eighth ward, to fill the vacancy in Select Council occasioned by the resignation of George B. Chalmers, has been issued by the Mayor. The election will be held on Friday, the 24th inst.

....There is a camp meeting to be held by the Methodist Church at Castle Shannon, beginning about the first of August. We understand they have purchased ten acres of land from the P. & C. R. R. and intend erecting their stands at once.

....On the petition for the discharge from bankruptcy of Joseph K. Brooks, of Pittsburgh the time for hearing in the United States District Court, was changed from the 19 h to the 20 h instant, it appearing that the former date occurs on Sunday.

....Burkit, the man who was injured on Monday by a wire rope falling on him, reported in yesterday's GAZETTE, was not employed by Mr. Evan Jones, as the types made us say, but by Mr. Evan Evans, sub-contractor, who resides on Lippincott's Line, Eleventh ward.

....Edward Robb, feeling himself aggrieved at a certain remark made by Chief Herbert, which reflects upon his chastity, has brought the matter before Court and Herbert will be called upon to explain. Herbert was found in Robbs' grocery store on Second street, Allegheny.

....A boy named Andrew Hanlon, employed on one of Weir Brothers' ice wagons, while playing in the firm's wagon shop on Washington street yesterday afternoon, lifting heavy castings, got one fall and broke his leg. The boy was attended to by a physician and afterwards removed to a hospital.

....The Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Church elected the following Board of Directors: Rev. T. H. Colhouer, W. J. Bell, Rev. J. W. Hall, Rev. W. H. Phipps, T. F. Scott, David Davis, Rev. J. L. Simpson, Rev. J. B. Lucas, R. H. Marshall. The 20th of August is the time appointed for the meeting.

....General Jacob W. Campbell, of Johnstown, Past Master of I. O. of O. F., was presented with a watch on Saturday evening. Postmaster Myler, of Allegheny, made the presentation speech, and Hon. Alfred Slack and John K. Brown, Esq., of Allegheny, with Mr Myler, were the committee appointed to procure the gift.

....Yesterday U. S. Commissioner J. V. Holmes, of Ohio, and Messrs. Robison and Copeland, of New York, and Supt. Hawkins, were at Mitchell's Farm, with proper apparatus for the coming boiler tests. The Carroll boiler has been replaced in position, and strong tomb proofs will give protection to the observers. General Smith will supervise the "bust ups," which will be recommenced soon.

....Yesterday morning the President of the Board of School Directors, of Union township, filed a petition in Mr. Bolmann's office, to the effect that school taxes for the current year, to the amount of $976 88, are due and unpaid by Martin Gray, school tax collector of that district, and the amount was entered against Martin Gray, George Gray and Isabella Bell, his sureties, by the Prothonotary, in pursuance of an act of Assembly.

....In the East End, at Brushton Station, the busy burglar has again made his appearance. On Monday night thieves entered Mr. J. B. Hubley's residence on Penn avenue, and after carrying off some of his shirts and some canned fruits they left. This is the fourth burglarious visit Mr. Hubley has received within a year. Ex-Mayor Bush was also visited as well as Mr. Frank Laughlin. From the last place a gold watch was taken and a pair of red birds from Mr. Brush.

....The hot weather has a demoralizing tendency on public bodies these days. Even the enthusiasm which pervades young Republican [illegible] in Allegheny was not sufficient to rise [illegible] ...ressing inducements of the sacred [illegible] above the ...eating of the Club, called [illegible] mosphere, and the m... owing to the lack for last night, was not held. ...ay evening will be of a quorum. A special meeting, if circumstances are more favorable, will be held on Monday night, when the Finance Committee will make a report.

....This morning shortly after midnight two men were walking along Liberty street when one said to the other "now watch me give the police a run." He then commenced to yell "police," "police" and in about two seconds the police had him. Lieut. Sol. Coulson, who was standing near by unobserved, heard his remark and when he commenced his vocal gymnastics, just stepped out and took him in. The Mayor will deliberate on him this morning and it is not likely he will call for the police again unless he really needs them.

....The new building of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company at Penn avenue and Eleventh street, has been completed and is ready for occupancy. The local and general offices have already been removed there. The offices of Messrs. Meyers and Scull, General and Assistant General Passenger Agents, as well as General Freight Agent Stewart and Agent Musgrave's offices, have been also removed to the building. They are conveniently and neatly arranged. The building, though plain and simple in outward appearance, is a very handsome one, and an ornament to the city.

....Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co., the Fourth avenue brokers have suspended. Their liabilities are not large, and the principal debt is that owing to the city, some $26 000—only a part of which is now due. The firm state that they will be able to pay "dollar for dollar" as soon as they can get their affairs into shape. The immediate cause of the suspension was the demand made by the city for $10,000 upon which the bankers hoped to get an extension for a short time—together with a "run" on them brought about by the unfounded rumor that the city had refused to grant them the extension asked.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

FERDINAND RINKROFF, was jailed by Alderman Krehan yesterday, because he whipped his wife Wilhemina.

MICHEAL MORRACH is charged by his wife Louisa, before Alderman Louis Hagar, with desertion and abandonment.

WM. AIKMEN charges Henery Foos, before Deputy Mayor Salisbury with a misdemeanor under the livery act in wrecking a hired buggy and injuring the horse. The accused has given bail for Court.

ANDREW TORELY, of the South Side, who deals in second hand furniture, dealt in too much benzine on Monday night, and used a revolver very freely. He was finally arrested, and fined yesterday morning by Deputy Mayor Salisbury.

JEREMIAH CROOK took the devious path into Mayhew McNamara's saloon on the South Side. Jerry was not wanted and was ejected the premises. He returned however, and with a paving stone, which he hurled at McNamara, but missed him. A charge of felonious assault has been made against Crook before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, who has held him in bail to answer.

The Comet.

The place of attraction, is at the sales room of [illegible]

CAPTURED AT LAST.

Chased from Indiana—A Lengthy but Finally Successful Pursuit—A Farmer Robbed of a Considerable Sum of Money—The Thieves Arrested in Allegheny.

On the 9th instant, John W. Jones, a farmer of Huntingdon county, Indiana, about twenty miles from Fort Wayne, had stolen from him between $800 and $900. Jones was the executor of his father's estate, and had collected a considerable sum of money, placing it in his house. In his employ was a man named Jack Walters and his wife. On the 9th all the members of the household were out on the farm at work. While the dwelling was deserted Walters and his wife went to the house and taking the money from its hiding place departed and left no word behind. Mr. Jones secured the services of Aaron McKenney, the Sheriff of Huntingdon county, and started in pursuit of the financial depredators. At Niles, Ohio, they lost trace of Walters, and at Youngstown the woman slipped from their observation. At the former place they hired a man named J. P. Reed, and at the latter city D. H. Arnold, to assist in the detection of Walters, who had worked both at Youngstown and Niles, before going to Indiana, and who was known by both of these men. It was ascertained that the woman had made an engagement to meet Walters at Niles but the pursuit of the couple was so close that they were not allowed time to consummate their arrangements. Jones had offered a reward of $160 for the arrest of Walters. Failing to arrest the two in Ohio they came on to this city and got Detective Long to assist them in working up the case. Long discovered the woman here in a house of ill fame and as Arnold had known her in Youngstown, he was deputed to try and learn from her the whereabouts of her husband. She leaked out that Walters had formerly worked at Spencer & Willson's livery stable on Cedar avenue, Allegheny. Accordingly yesterday morning Reed and Arnold started over to the stable for the purpose of getting on Walters trail if possible. While they were talking to Mr. Spencer about the man, who should heave in sight but the very subject of their conversation. Walters recognized his pursuers as quick as they did him, and divining their object, he lost no time in making himself as scarce as possible. He started to run with Reed and Arnold in hot pursuit. Dashing through a house on Cedar avenue, occupied by a colored family named Rogers, Walters made for the rear of the premises, which abut on Fifth avenue, where you will find a good assortment in all grades at exceedingly low prices.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer China, Queenstown; Oceanic, Queenstown; Ville de Paris, New York; [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed with Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

James Anderson et ux. to Wm. Curtis, April 28, 1873, lot No. 2 in Maple's plan at Homestead. Price.....$530

Gilpin McRoberts to Caroline Rheinheimer, March 12, 1874, lot in Brown's plan, Birmingham, 20x60 feet. Price.....$1,300

Mrs. Rebecca Baum to Mary Craig, July 6, 1874, lot on Aloe street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 20x160 feet. Price.....$650

Henry G. Hogus to Henry Roth, July 13, 1874, lot on Second street, Indiana township, 100x25 feet. Price.....$300

George Jones to Richard S. Porter, April 4, 1874, five acres in Fawn township. Price.....$1,500

Richard S. Porter to Ezekiel H. McGeary, thirteen acres in Fawn township. Price..$1,700

H. M. Brackenridge to L. M. Stephens, May 26, 1859, lot on Oberly street, Tarentum, 20x60 feet. Price.....$150

George J. D. Derricker to L. M. Stephens, lot No. 146, in Brackenridge's plan, in Tarentum. Price.....$375

J. J. Lawrence to Wm. Metcalf, July 21, 1873, lot on Second street, Verona borough, 50x180 feet. Price.....$1,400

Wm. Metcalf and wife to the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Thomas parish, June 23, 1874, lot on Second street, Verona borough, 150x180 feet. Price.....$5 600

Hugh Love to Mrs. Catharine Mooney, May 20, 1874, two lots on Arch street, in Charlstown borough, each 110x50 feet. Price.....$300

C. H. Love to Solomon Arnold, July 3, 1874, three lots on Meway avenue, in South Fayette township, each 100x25 feet. Price.....$300

W. K. Jennings to Peter Frost, July 1, 1874, triangular lot in Twenty-sixth ward, 20x100 feet on First street. Price.....$1 800

J. W. Seathorn to Mary Woolsley, April 2, 1874, two lots on Mary street, Elizabeth township, 82x120 feet. Price.....$1,300

Jonathan Hulton to Martha Hulton, October 1, 1873, lot in Thirteenth ward. Price.....$5

Jonathan Hulton to Mary Hines, Oct. 1, 1873, lot in Thirteenth ward. Price.....$5

Sherman D Hubbard to Charles W Hubbard, Dec. 30, 1873, 5 acres 2 perches, in McClure township. Price.....$100

C. W Hubbard to Eliza S. Hubbard, Feb 5, 1874 same lot as above. Price.....$100

H. S. Fleming to the School Board of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 168x130 feet on old township road. Price.....$5,000

Patrick McAteer to Dennis Mennehan, July 9, 1874, 45x110 feet on McKesport Road, Birmingborough. Price.....$2 700

H. G. Edmundson to H. J. Irwin, May 27, 1874, one fourth interest in tract in Forward township, containing 104 acres 57 perches. Price.....

Wm. Forsythe, Trustee, to Alva Culp and James H. Gamble, Oct. 3, 1873, tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 28 acres 104 perches. Price.....

Liberty Improvement Bank to James Scanlon, July 8, 1874, lot on Elwin street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 25x120 feet. Price $1,050

SUMMONED TO ERIE.

The List of Jurors Drawn for the U. S. District Court.

The United States District Court will commence its session at Erie next Monday, and the following gentlemen have been summoned as jurors:

GRAND JURORS.

Hon. A. G. Olmstead, Coudersport, Potter county; Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Pittsburgh; F. H. Collier, Pittsburgh; Joseph S. Worseam, Mifflin county; Col. Charles Donnance, Lancaster; A. Swarzweider, Pittsburgh; Col. Samuel Knorr, James G. Milligan, Pittsburgh; Hon. Harry White, Indiana; G. W. McCracken, Lawrence county; Alfred Slack, Allegheny; W. Van Kirk, Pittsburgh; D. V. Dodgson, Meadville; Hon. Cowden, Crawford county; A. S. Watson, Fayette; Samuel Steele, Fayette; A. J. McCafferty, Butler; John H. Sawyer, John Murray, Pittsburgh; Robert Tolson, Beaver; E. Wilson, Pittsburgh; George M. Allender, Pittsburgh; H. L. Diffenbaugh, Columbia county.

PETIT JURORS.

Rev. Robert F. Wilson, Bedford, Joseph Farquhar, Washington county; C. J. Borkley, Columbia county; Rev. Thos. H. Hanna, Allegheny; D. W. Moore, Altoona; W. M. Brookmaw, Washington county; Robert Besbrant, Lycoming county; Rev. W. J. Robinson, Allegheny; Jesse Reed, Fayette county, Moses Sullivan, Butler, E. L. Christman, Washington county; L. D. Rogers, Franklin; Augustus Amon, Pittsburgh; Thomas Bell, Jr., the county; Allen Craig, Erie; Louis Hoyer, Pittsburgh; David H. Wakefield, Fayette, W. C. Negley, Butler county; James A. Stewart, Allegheny; J. R. McClain, Washington; John Dilworth, Allegheny; Gen. W. Hood, Indiana; Thompson Warnock, Beaver; Rev. A. J. Rich, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Taylor, Washington county; Wesley Grier, Pittsburgh; A. D. Mellinger, Allegheny; George Wilson, Pittsburgh; William B. Hastings, Washington county; Joseph Cook, Fayette; George M. Fisher, Washington county; W. P. Searight, Fayette; F. F. Rohrbacker, Pittsburgh; N. K. Waide, Washington county; James Forsyth, Pittsburgh; Caleb Calhun, Beaver county; Alvin Donnom, Washington county; J. W. Browning, Erie county; Robert McCollough, Pittsburgh; S. P. Bentley, Monongahela City; Edwin Fowler, Butler county; James L. Robertson, Pittsburgh; Hubert A. Hagan, Frank Brouser, Butler county; William Alexander, Pittsburgh; George Buchanan, Washington county; Sherwood McClellan, Erie county; W. C. Wiley, Washington; Francis Purdy, Beaver county; John D. Thompson, Pittsburgh; John R. Black, Fayette.

"RUSHING THROUGH."

A Complaint Against Hasty Legislation.

The following communication is one that will interest property holders, and contains some suggestions worthy of consideration. However, our correspondent seems to forget that under the new rule of the Wallace Bill no ordinance can be passed through Councils on the same day as presented. It can only be acted upon in one branch and thus an intervening time is given for all interested to find out something of the bill. The public will be notified of what is proposed, might be a good one, but would it not entail too much of an additional expense?

PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1874.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Please permit me to protest, through your columns, against an exceedingly unfair custom which our City Council seems to have fallen into of passing upon ordinances without proper investigation. I refer particularly to streets and sewers. The writer has known cases where *hundreds* of persons were interested, as property owners, but upon the application of one or two of such owners, the ordinance was ordered, leaving the other parties in total ignorance of the matter until ground commenced to be broken in front of their doors. It may be claimed that notice of these improvements is given beforehand, through the daily papers; but we answer that even though every citizen has the time and position and ability to keep [illegible] the proceedings of [illegible] ...ard watch over proposed [illegible] ...ts as reported by the [illegible] ...year in and year out, the "passed under suspension of the rules" plan will defeat the beneficial purpose of offering his assent or dissent. As a remedy for such unsatisfactory proceedings, we claim that before final action is taken upon such ordinances, a notice should be served upon *every person in interest*, in order that he may have the privilege of appearing before the proper committee, if he so desires. We will not some City Father merit the thanks of very many heretofore disfranchised or now anxious citizens by preparing an ordinance? T. R. E.

PERSONAL.

....Squire Steel says that Municipal Hall did not cost over $510,000.

....Alex. Miller, Esq., and family, start today for Bedford Springs.

....Alexander G. Cochran Esq., and family are sojourning at Put in Bay.

....Mr. James H. Hays, the well-known coal merchant, is recovering from a recent illness.

....Detective S. B. Benson arrived in the city yesterday. He was engaged in the successful working up of the Oil and Counterfeit cases.

....Ex Mayor Love, of Steubenville, Ohio, arrived in the city about twelve o'clock last night. He is said to be on the "fly" for something.

....Hon. O. B. McFadden, formerly of Washington Co., Pa., but now a delegate to Congress from the Washington Territory, is in the city with his family.

....John H. Page, Jr., has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. Mr. W. O. Hughart is President of it.

....Mr. Jacob Turney, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District. He is a printer by profession.

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